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MORE ON PLOVDIV ACCOUNTABILITY, ELECTION CONFERENCE

Zhivkov Addresses Conference

AU2317000Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

[Excerpt] Greeted with stormy prolonged applause and cheers for the BCP, Comrade Todor Zhivkov took the floor at the 22d accountability-election conference of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP organization. On behalf of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee, he conveyed greetings to those present and expressed wishes to the communists and all working people in the Plovdiv Okrug for further successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the BCP Central Committee July Plenum.

The party and state leader also spoke of certain basic problems of the country's economic development that are expected to be discussed at the national party conference. He also touched on some topical issues of the international situation.

Todor Zhivkov's speech was heard very attentively and was enthusiastically applauded.

Party Organs Elected

AU2320034Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] The 22d accountability-election conference of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP organization which was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, was held in Plovdiv today. "New leading organs of the okrug party organization and delegates to the national party conference were elected. At its first session the new Plovdiv Okrug party committee reelected Ivan Panev as first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug party committee and Ivan Kuzmanov, Yordan Baychev, Rad Tsachev, Sava Bozhilov, Stoyan Koshulev and Tsvyatko Petkov as secretaries of the Plovdiv Okrug party committee."

MLADENOV INVITED TO VISIT VIETNAM IN MARCH

AU2319200Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA)--The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, is to pay an official and friendly visit to Vietnam at the end of March at the invitation of Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO DISCUSSES BUDAPEST CP CONFERENCE

AU2210400Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Mar 78 p 7 AU

[Yordan Yotov article: "A Brilliant Manifestation of Socialist Internationalism"]

[Excerpts] The purpose of the conference of secretaries of communist and workers parties from socialist countries which was recently held in Budapest was, as has already been announced in the press, to exchange information on ideological-political work and to exchange opinions on interaction in this sector, as well as to brief each other on certain topical international problems. The conference participants exchanged information on certain results of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the fields of information and propaganda, in the cultural sector, in social sciences and in education. [paragraph continues]

The fruitful character of this cooperation is regarded as the greatest achievement and as a prerequisite for the further consolidation and development of this cooperation. This cooperation holds vast opportunities for propagating the achievements of real socialism, for working out the problems that the conference participants are facing in their development and that are of common interest.

In a friendly talk many aspects of the questions discussed were considered. All these aspects, however, had one goal, they were subjected to the same idea, they were motivated by the aspirations and concern for preserving and guaranteeing peace--this greatest treasure for all peoples.

Perhaps racial, national, religious and other differences among nations and peoples can and do exist. All working people, however, have one common and supreme interest--peace. Nuclear war can and must be avoided. Nevertheless, this demands a struggle--an indomitable, all-round and constant struggle.

For over 30 years the worldwide socialist system has been acting as an indomitable shield of peace and progress. This is why it is understandable that the reactionary, warmongering imperialist forces feel so much hatred for the countries of real socialism and try to slander and discredit them. Against unfounded slander there is no stronger weapon than the truth about real socialism. Therefore, the conference devoted much attention to the question of spreading this truth as widely as possible.

In its very essence, the communist movement, which is the exponent of the common class interests of the most progressive and revolutionary class, is an internationalist movement. Its irresistible strength lies in the international solidarity of all its national detachments. This is precisely why our class enemies, in their striving to defeat the communist movement, try to undermine its unity by setting its various detachments against one another and by trying to separate the communist movement from its naturally ally--the national liberation movement. The Budapest conference resolutely condemned the attempts of the bourgeois ideologists to destroy the international alliance of the revolutionary forces in the world, and, once again, confirmed the resolve of the parties participating in the conference to make every effort to strengthen and further develop the international solidarity of the communist and liberation movements.

In exchanging views on these questions the participants let themselves be guided by the essential principles of proletarian internationalism, which demand of each fraternal party that it determine its own strategy and tactics independently, in accordance with the specific conditions and peculiarities existing in each country, but, at the same time, that it strictly observe the basic tenets of Marxist-Leninist theory on the decisive role played by common laws in the development of the revolutionary process.

Having suffered a number of defeats and having lost prestige and influence, international imperialism intensifies its slanderous activities and tries to organize an ideological campaign against socialism. We are witnessing an unusual intensification of unrestrained anticommunist propaganda. The conference revealed that behind the mask of anticommunism, a purposeful struggle is being waged not only against socialism and its vanguard--in particular the Soviet Union--but also against the national liberation movement, against social progress and peace as a whole. The goal is obvious: to create conditions for the "peaceful evolution" of the socialist countries toward capitalism, to contain the developing countries within the framework of a bourgeois regime and thus to perpetuate imperialism with its characteristic vices--merciless exploitation and inevitable wars. The conference discussed and asserted a number of recommendations for the intensification of the struggle against reactionary, imperialist ideology and for the widest possible propagation of the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of the achievements of real socialism as a living embodiment of the dreams and aspirations of millions of oppressed people throughout the world, as a precursor of mankind's communist future.

Being the representative of a party with great revolutionary traditions and experience, as an active participant in the international workers and communist movement, the BCP delegation actively participated in the debates on all questions discussed by the conference.

There is no doubt that the Budapest conference was a brilliant manifestation of proletarian and socialist internationalism for the benefit of socialism, peace and social progress.

SOFIA QUOTES CARTER ON RESULTS OF BEGIN VISIT

AU231206Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

[Text] "Peace seems very remote at this historic moment." This was how President Carter summarized the results of the 2-day talks with Israeli Prime Minister Begin.

A similar view was expressed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security affairs adviser to the President.

Carter and Begin could not reach an agreement on the Middle East problem, said the head of U.S. information. [as heard]

With regard to these facts, foreign news agencies note that the concluding communique on the talks has not yet been published because of difficulties in preparing the text.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON ISRAELI ACTION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

Scores Israeli 'Terrorist' Leaders

AU212101Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Georgi Kaloyanov article: "A Brutal Action of State Bandits"]

[Text] The event which was awaited with alarm and anxiety has taken place. The Israeli Army attacked southern Lebanon on a large scale; on land, in the air, and from the sea. The targets of this terrorist action--which was called a "preventive operation--are the Palestinian refugee camps, while the pretext was the incident on the Haifa-Tel Aviv road which occurred on 11 March 1978, when a detachment of Palestinian partisans became involved in a clash with Israeli security forces.

Israeli propaganda carefully prepared the psychological aspects of this criminal operation. An anti-Palestinian campaign was fanned in order to create mass hysteria. The Israeli parliament in turn called for a "merciless struggle" against the PLO.

There is nothing new about all this. As early as its very beginning, the Israeli state was involved in a conflict with the people of Palestine, whom the Zionist occupants and colonizers expelled from their motherland, while the PLO, the internationally recognized and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, was arbitrarily denounced by the Zionists as an "organization of terrorists." However, the whole world is aware of the fact that the Palestinians are waging a just and legitimate struggle for their state and for a return to their own state. The terrorists are not the Palestinians, but the Zionists; namely, the ruling circles of Israel, who conduct a policy of genocide against the Palestinian population.

Actually, the "merciless struggle," or to put it more precisely, the merciless war waged against the Palestinian resistance has been going on for a long time. The Zionists are not choosy about their means in this war.

The present Israeli operation, considered the largest thus far, is pursuing one goal--to inflict a blow against the Palestinian resistance movement and, as much as possible, to liquidate it and eliminate it from the political scene in the Middle East. From the point of view of Israel and the United States, the Palestinians represent the main obstacles against their proposed settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Of course, the Israeli Government would never dare to behave in such an unrestrained manner if it did not have the military, political, and financial support of the United States. The uninterrupted stream of U.S. weapons, money and goods to the Israeli state is the factor which encourages and secures the aggressive policy of Israel towards its Arab neighbor countries. The U.S. side is silent now, but there is no doubt that these Israeli operations have taken place with the knowledge and approval of the United States. Before the beginning of this action, Israeli Defense Minister Weizman visited the United States and asked for additional quantities of U.S. aggressive weapons.

This Israeli aggression also pursues more distant goals. Southern Lebanon with its rich water resources is a Zionist claim of long stanging. It is not only a claim. As early as during the Lebanese civil war the Israeli Government proclaimed the so-called "red line" of security for Israel. It became known that this red line is the south Lebanese Litani River, situated 15-20 kilometers north of the Israeli border. The Israeli politicians insolently claim foreign territories as their own perimeters and they think that they are entitled to behave in those areas as if they were at home.

The present actions of the Israeli ruling circles go beyond the limits of international norms, political morality and human ethics. Everything is being trampled upon without any restraint. No consideration for the protests of worldwide public opinion is shown. We are witnessing a brutal action of state bandits. The leaders of the aggressive Israeli state are unmasking themselves in the face of the world as terrorists under a state banner.

Calls Israeli Action 'Genocide'

AU221829Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[Georgi Kaloyanov article: "Is It 'Defense' or Genocide?"]

[Text] The barbaric air raids of the Israeli Army, Navy and Air Force against targets in Lebanon have been going on for 4 days. The cities of Tyre, Sayda, Nebatie and Damur, as well as the Palestinian refugee camps of southern Lebanon are the special targets. The Israeli commanders state that the attack is directed against "terrorist" positions (this is what people in Israel are arbitrarily calling the Palestinian partisans), but civilians are also suffering--both Palestinian and Lebanese people. Hundreds of victims have been killed and injured during these tragic days.

We ask ourselves: Why this genocide, why have the Israeli ruling circles engaged in the extermination of an entire people--the Palestinian people? The explanation lies in the racist nature of Zionism, in the idea according to which "Great Israel" must exist within the biblical borders of the "chosen people", while the native Arab (Palestinian) population must be expelled. Such was the very beginning of the existence of the Israeli state 30 years ago. With the help of "pogroms", violence and threats more than 1.5 million Palestinians were expelled and are now living as refugees outside their own native land. [paragraph continues]

Now that these Palestinians, through their legitimate representatives--the PLO--are voicing their protest and demanding the restoration of their national rights, now that they are fighting for their rights and for their state, as well as for their return to that state, the Israeli politicians are saying: "No!" They not only refuse but they oppose by all means any idea whatsoever about a Palestinian state. The Palestinians represent the main obstacle to the Israelis' expansionist plans. This is why weapons are directed against them. The comprehensive military and police apparatus of the Israeli state has been put into operation for the destruction of the PLO, for the physical liquidation of the Palestinian partisans, for exterminating as many Palestinians of the civilian population as possible. There is no restraint in this respect. "A good Palestinian is a dead Palestinian!", the Zionists like to say.

The Israeli generals called the invasion of Lebanon "a mopping-up operation", or a "search and destroy" operation, and so forth, while the politicians are stating that this, allegedly, is an operation aimed at the "defense of Israel's security." Of course, every state is entitled to take care of its security. Who can justify, however, such "security measures" implemented on a foreign territory, without taking into consideration the civilian population? Not only is the population not being considered, it is even being systematically exterminated.

All these actions of the Israeli Government would be unthinkable without the approval and support of certain Western circles, above all in the United States. People refrain from comment in those places. This is understandable. The world is angrily denouncing the Israeli aggression and Israeli banditism in Lebanon. Nevertheless, Washington has made a statement. A spokesman of the White House declared that President Carter "is attentively following the events in Lebanon" but for the time being "there is nothing to be said!" When Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was asked whether the U.S. Government approves the Israeli invasion of Lebanon he reportedly answered as follows: "This is a decision which Israel had to adopt alone." We ask ourselves, however, how the Israeli Government, which entirely depends upon the United States, would dare to undertake such a hazardous action without U.S. knowledge and approval.

People in the United States, and President Carter in particular, are talking a great deal about human rights in other countries. Why, then, are they silent not only when the rights of an entire people--the Palestinian people in this case--are being trampled upon but when these people are subjected to genocide and when they are subjected to physical extermination by an ally of the United States who is equipped with U.S. weapons and is acting under American protection?

In a TASS declaration the Soviet Union called attention to the dangerous consequences of this Irsaeli aggression and appealed for a cohesion of peace-loving forces for the purpose of immediately stopping this aggression.

Our country, in a BTA declaration, also condemned the Israeli aggressor and insisted that the Israeli troops immediately withdraw from the Lebanese territory.

LENART REPORTS TO CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION 22 MAR

LD232138Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1750 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Report on the CPSL Central Committee Presidium report concerning implementation of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress and further action for their realization, delivered by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL, to the CPSL Central Committee meeting on 22 March--read by announcer]

[Text] In the introduction, Comrade Jozef Lenart stressed that the program set by the 15th Congress is correct and corresponds to our needs and potentials. He also stressed that we have carried out a great deal of work in the last 2 years toward fulfilling that program.

It is a program that insures a dynamic development of the national economy and the life and social security of the working people, he said. It aims at a further strengthening of the socialist system, an extension of the power of working people, a deepening of the unity of our nations and nationalities, and at the development of a wide socialist democracy. It is a program of firm friendship and alliance with the USSR and all fraternal socialist countries, a program of struggle for peace and security in the world.

The 11th CPCZ Central Committee session analyzed with a high degree of responsibility and exactingness the fulfillment so far of the economic and social program adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Lenart said. There it was noted that a consistent and day-to-day concern for the development of the national economy brings positive results, and that the tasks laid down are, on the whole, being fulfilled successfully.

Comrade Lenart then dealt in detail with the successes that we have achieved in individual sectors. He recalled--as was also noted by the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session--that faster rates of development of production in Slovakia contribute to a further drawing together and equalizing of the economic levels of both national republics.

He also dealt in detail in the report with the question of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, as well as with nonsocialist states, and stressed that in this field Slovakia's exports have risen by 26 percent.

In the next part of the report Comrade Jozef Lenart discussed concern for the population. In satisfying the requirements of working people we must put stress on those factors which support the creation of a socialist way of life and confront trends that lead to a petit bourgeois chase after material goods as the main purpose in life. Above all, special care in education must be devoted to the younger generation and to creating conditions for its multifaceted development.

The generally positive balance sheet of our results is the more striking, Comrade Lenart continued, if we realize that the conditions in which they have been achieved, especially in foreign relations, were more complicated and demanding than we had envisaged. The fact that we have succeeded not only in maintaining but in further raising living standards and strengthening life's and social certainties in spite of these complications--and that at a time when the capitalist countries' ruling classes are shifting the burden of crises onto the shoulders of working people--reveals the exceptional strength of the socialist system and is irrefutable proof of the correctness of our policy.

At the same time it must be said that the results could have been even more successful had we more fully used our potentials and more consistently realized our aims.

The decisive path of our advance is the assertion of the basic strategic line of the party: to achieve high effectiveness in social production and quality of all work, Comrade Lenart said.

In connection with the satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of our population, Comrade Lenart pointed out the necessity of a continuous development of the national economy, of an intensification of the production process and creation of the social product. He recalled that at present the imperative of the times is to reduce material expenditure, to save raw materials and energy and to use human work more rationally. It is unacceptable, he said, if internal shift work time is used by a mere 70 percent and the overall amount of working time by 92 percent. These losses are caused above all by shortcomings in the organization of labor and work discipline.

At a time when we increasingly feel a strain on manpower resources, human work cannot be squandered, Comrade Lenart stressed. Managing workers, and that at all levels, must put an end to benevolence in this serious sphere and resolve problems with more resolution and managers should have the support of party organizations in this.

Communists ought to serve as an example [short break in transmission] Comrade Lenart also pointed to reserves in agriculture. He said that it had been stressed on many occasions that the starting point for the speedy expansion of crop production was and remains the strict protection of land resources, the constant increase of the fertility of the land, full and efficient usage of land and efficient application of intensification factors. A further increase in fertility demands the accelerated construction of irrigation systems as well as melioration projects on the East Slovak lowlands, along the Ipel and Slana rivers and at Zahor. The full and efficient use of irrigation capacities, as well as all other factors contributing to making the land more fertile, including the rational use of organic and industrial fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, is an integral part of intensifying production, he underlined.

Comrade Lenart continued: Examples point to a substantial scope of reserves which could help to overcome the tense fodder situation even in the event of unfavorable weather conditions and thus raise the profitability of livestock production. All types of fodder must be used more rationally and justified norms of fodder consumption per production unit must be enforced purposefully in the practical activity of our agricultural establishments.

Comrade Lenart then pointed out that orientation toward higher efficiency applied also to the use of machinery and the material and technical base, as well as to the profitability of production. In the interest of rational food supplies for the population, he pointed to a more consistent orientation in the expansion of cattle breeding. Workers in the food industry are facing the urgent task not merely of making maximum use of the supplied crop and livestock products but of consistently raising quality and packing standards for products, and consistently fulfilling innovation programs, thus enriching the food supplies of our working people with better and higher quality products, Comrade Lenart stressed.

In another part of the report Comrade Lenart spoke about the critical demands of fuel and energy problems. He concentrated attention on the construction of the V2 nuclear power station and on the construction of the repumping hydroelectric power station, Cierny Vah, because the commissioning of power projects is of great significance for the expansion of the economy. He pointed out that in the Sixth 5-Year Plan we shall have to increase the extraction of coal and lignite in Slovakia and insure smooth supplies of fuel and electricity for the population. He also stressed the great role of transport for the smooth functioning of the entire economy.

When Comrade Lenart spoke about investment policy he pointed to the immense resources we were spending on decisive projects. But he simultaneously drew attention to the need to deal more effectively with unfounded endeavors to increase the number of projects under construction. He said that if we are to fulfill the investment program of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in Slovakia, our building workers will have to assist in a more pronounced manner than in the past.

Comrade Lenart then placed strong emphasis on the accelerated application of the results of science in practice. He recalled that without the speedier application of the findings of science and technology it was impossible to insure the necessary growth of national revenue. We are carrying out scientific and technical development by means of new investments, reconstruction and modernization, by new products and services, by the application of scientific findings in management.

On the subject of preparing and appraising the prospects of the economy up to 1990 and, on this basis, drawing up the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Comrade Lenart said: This is an important step toward deepening long-term prospects for the development of Czechoslovakia's economy. We must insure with great demands that its content reflects a businesslike and comprehensive solution of the problems that we have discussed in the previous sections.

All who take part in its preparation and appraisal and who will continue to do so greatly realize their great responsibility for the future growth of the efficiency of our economy, for intensifying the international division of labor, for a better evaluation of all that is at our disposal today and in the future.

He recalled that the pressing problems of our economy and of the overall development of society were also reflected at annual membership meetings where they were the subject of a broad evaluation by party members.

Referring to ideological work, Comrade Lenart said that we are waging a struggle for higher quality and effectiveness and alining this work with the problem of building an advanced socialist society. Our program of building an advanced socialist society is being carried out under conditions of an exacerbating class struggle, especially in the ideological field, between labor and capital, between socialism and capitalism. Every day we witness how various antisocialist, anti-Czechoslovak centers and bourgeois agencies are trying in a cunning manner [short break in transmission] and he recalled that under these circumstances our ideological influence must continue to be directed against everything weakening the unity of the people, of our nations and of our state. We must consolidate the socialist awareness of our people, Comrade Lenart went on to say, and we must strengthen the brotherhood of Czechs, Slovaks, and citizens of Hungarian and Ukrainian ethnic origin. We must continue to promote our sincere friendly relations with the Soviet Union, our socialist allies and the revolutionary and progressive movements throughout the world.

In applying the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL congress our political system plays an important part, Comrade Lenart said. We can say in retrospect that a further positive trend has been registered in its influence. The socialist state has been consolidated; the participation of the working people in the administration and running of the state has increased. The Slovak National Council, as part of the solution of questions of a state-wide significance, is approaching all problems in a more comprehensive manner in the light of specific developments in Slovakia. In accordance with constitutional laws it regularly reviews the results of the work of the Slovak Government.

In another part of the report of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, Comrade Jozef Lenart appraised the work of national committees, especially the role they have played and continue to play in the implementation of election programs of the National Front. We must make better use of the valuable activities of citizens' committees as auxiliary aktivs of national committees. The ministries will have to improve methodical management and supervisory activities as well as cooperation with the national committees, Comrade Jozef Lenart said.

We value the fact that in recent years the political and specialized qualifications of workers of the apparatus of national committees have improved, but in the case of some workers it is necessary to continue to overcome a lukewarm attitude to the solution of the requests of citizens.

Comrade Lenart continued: In assessing the results achieved in 2 years and viewing them in the context of developments from the 14th congress up to the present day, we can see that in Slovakia, like in the entire state, positive aspects are predominant. They are, above all, the result of the correct Leninist course of our party and its Central Committee, a course upon which the new leadership embarked in 1969 and which relies on the experiences and the example of Soviet communists. The program which the party passed at the 14th congress and further elaborated at the 15th congress has become a matter for the entire party; it enjoys the support of millions of working people. This is the simple truth of why we are succeeding and why our country is progressing, Comrade Lenart stressed.

In conclusion, he recalled that our basic and joint task is, as follows from the meaning of the party's policy, to continue to insure a growth of living standards, of the life and social certainties of working people. We will achieve this goal, Comrade Lenart stressed, if state and economic organs at all levels raise the scientific aspects and the quality of managing work, if they create in a more enterprising way conditions for a speedy application of the progressive results of science and technology.

This program will be fulfilled if our working people step up the struggle for high quality products and production, for more effective use of all the means at our disposal, if our enterprises and factories keep in step in this endeavor. We will fulfill this design if cooperative farmers and other workers in agriculture use reserves and potentials in that branch more rationally in the interest of a gradual raising of our self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. We will achieve this aim if the members of our intelligentsia actively support the statewide effort for high quality and effectiveness, if our scientists and technicians more effectively combine their abilities and forces with the great creative potential of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Our party is convinced that the course aiming at high effectiveness and quality will now find even more active and conscious support among the broadest strata of working people because it expresses their innermost interests and needs. Its successful fulfilment will bring a further brightening of our socialist homeland, a growth of living standards, the personal development of each and every one and a fresh upsurge of our towns and villages. It is and will be our contribution to the strengthening of the power of the socialist community as well as peace and progress in the world.

It is with this awareness that we, the communists in Slovakia, intend to continue to stand in the forefront of this struggle of working people for a successful fulfilment of the program of the 15th congress, for a further advance of our socialist homeland.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW SWEDISH, IRANIAN AMBASSADORS

LD171655Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today received the letters of credence from the new ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden, Johan Sigge Lilliehook, at Prague Castle. The ambassador of the Iranian empire, Naser ad-Din Fakhrai, today also handed his letter to Comrade Gustav Husak. In a discussion they appraised a pronounced development of Czechoslovak-Iranian relations [passage indistinct] to which the recent visit by the shah to Czechoslovakia had made a substantial contribution.

CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD241238Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned from Yugoslavia today.

Upon being welcomed at Bratislava's main station, Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that in Belgrade he had discussed questions pertaining to the further expansion of cooperation. He noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations are developing in accordance with the conclusions of the talks held by the presidents of the two states, Gustav Husak and Josip Broz Tito, in 1973 in Belgrade. Minister Chnoupek praised in particular the businesslike and concrete nature of his talks and stressed that the visit represents a further step forward in promoting the bilateral relations between the two countries which are as good as ever.

BRIEFS

SPRING FIELDWORK--According to the workers of the Kraj agricultural administration, the beginning of spring work in all of Central Bohemia Kraj is merely a question of days. Planted first--in light sandy soil--will be spring cereals and early potatoes. The Kacina Unified Agricultural Cooperative near Kutna Hora has already started the sowing process, the first in the kraj. At present they have sown 30 hectares of spring barley. [Text] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 20 Mar 78 p 1 WA]

HONECKER GREETS URUGUAYAN CP LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

AU222210Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 78 p 1 AU

["Greetings on the 65th Birthday of the First Secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee: Congratulations for Comrade Rodney Arismendi"]

[Text] To the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, Comrade Rodney Arismendi:

Dear Comrade Rodney Arismendi, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on your 65th birthday.

The GDR communists know well and appreciate you as an outstanding personality of the international communist and workers movement. You have always aimed your extensive political and theoretical activities at strengthening our revolutionary movement and at the dissemination, defense and creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

We respect you as a steadfast Uruguayan patriot whose life has been most profoundly linked with the struggle for the national and social interests of the workers class and people of Uruguay.

Today you stand in the front line of the patriotic and democratic forces of your home country; forces which come out for the establishment of a broad antifascist action unity and struggle for the democratic regeneration of Uruguay.

We wish you, dear Comrade Arismendi, creative strength and best health for the benefit of the Communist Party of Uruguay, of the Uruguayan people and of our common communist cause.

With communist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker, general secretary.

STOPH ANTICIPATES VISIT BY AUSTRIAN FEDERAL CHANCELLOR

LD231226Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1005 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, praised the importance of the forthcoming visit to the GDR by Dr Bruno Kreisky, Austrian federal chancellor, in an exclusive interview for Austrian television [ORF].

Willi Stoph stressed that Dr Bruno Kreisky's visit to the GDR is anticipated with great interest. The meeting will promote mutual understanding and contribute to providing new stimuli to bilateral relations and thus to deepening cooperation.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers replied to questions from the ORF correspondent regarding the significance of security and cooperation in Europe in respect to the Belgrade meeting and on economic cooperation between the GDR and Austria. He also expressed optimism concerning the prospects for economic cooperation with Austria. The declared aim of the GDR Government is to arrange foreign trade relations with the Republic of Austria on the basis of equality and mutual advantage and to step up their expansion in the near future.

MOZAMBICAN TRANSPORT MINISTER VISITS GDR

Received by Krolikowski

LD240522Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Thursday Jose Luis Cabaco, minister for transport and communications of Mozambique. They discussed questions of mutual interest concerning cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique.

Confers With Mittag

LD231400Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Jose Luis Cabaco, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister of transport and communications of Mozambique. Their talk centered on questions of deepening relations between the fraternal parties and further developing economic cooperation between both countries. Both sides praised the positive results achieved since last year in further developing political and economic cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique.

Jose Luis Cabaco said that his visit to the Leipzig Spring Fair, enterprises and establishments in the GDR transportation sector and the talks he had held provided much useful knowledge for the development of his country's transportation system. Both sides reaffirmed their interest in developing long-term stable cooperation in this field and discussed specific measures to do so.

The talk was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

DER MORGEN EXPLAINS ARMY PAY FOR READER

AU221513Y East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 21 Mar 78 p 7 AU

[M. PGMD. answer to readers' letters: "Letters From the Mail Bag: How Much Army Pay?"]

[Text] My friend is in the National People's Army; what pay does he receive there? Waltraud Donner, Zeitz.

Soldiers in basic army service receive a monthly pay of m 120 for a private and m 150 for a private first class. Allowances ranging from m 10 to 35 are paid in addition to basic pay for certain functions (for example, morse code operators and teletypists) when they meet certain performance criteria. In addition, there are hardship allowances for soldiers performing basic military service in functions with special physical and psychological hardships (for example, the crews of tanks, ships and boats and for members of the GDR border troops performing service on the border).

BRIEFS

CONSULAR AGREEMENT WITH CYPRUS--Berlin--The exchange of instruments of ratification relating to the consular agreement between the GDR and Cyprus took place at the GDR Foreign Ministry on Monday. The agreement becomes effective 30 days after the exchange of instruments of ratification. In their addresses Kurt Neir, deputy foreign minister of the GDR, and Dr Dhimos Khatzimil-tis, the Cypriot ambassador to the GDR, praised the conclusion of this consular agreement as an important step toward the further development and strengthening of friendly relations between the two states and peoples. They underlined that it also makes an important contribution to the implementation of the final act of Helsinki. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1206 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD]

AUSTRIAN GUEST LECTURE--The relations between the Republic of Austria and the GDR and their historical development were the topics of an event organized by the GDR-Austrian Committee of the GDR League of Friendship Among Peoples, in Berlin. A lecture was read by Aulic Counselor Prof Dr Friedrich Epstein, president of the Austrian-GDR society. During his visit to Berlin Prof Epstein met with Gerald Goetting, president of the League of Friendship Among Peoples, Dr Paul Wandel, league vice president, and Werner Lorenz, president of the GDR-Austrian Committee. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

AUSTRIAN CP OFFICIAL--Egon Winkelmann, member of the Central Auditing Commission and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday received Johann Steiner, member of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee and head of the foreign department. In a friendly exchange of views and experiences they discussed several international problems and devoted particular attention to developing cooperation between the two parties. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

LIBYAN STUDY DELEGATION RECEIVED--Upon completion of its visit to the GDR, a study delegation of the Libyan-GDR friendship society was received by Friedel Trappen, deputy head of the international relations section of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR-Libyan Friendship Society, for an extensive exchange of views. Libyan delegation leader Ahmad Husayn pointed out that during the 14-day visit the members of the delegation were able to thoroughly study GDR experiences in building the developed socialist society. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

HUNGARIAN STATE SECRETARY VISIT--Joachim Herrman, candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Monday received State Secretary Dr Peter Varkonyi, head of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and member of the MSZMP Central Committee. In a friendly talk he briefed the Hungarian guest on the tasks and experiences in the party's political work among the masses and on the activities of the mass media in implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress. Present at the meeting were Dr Kurt Blecha, head of the Press Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dr Matyas Szuros, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 15 MAR

AU222215Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Mar 78 pp 1-3 AU

["Communique on the 15 March session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held an enlarged session, presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar, on 15 March 1978. In addition to the members of the Central Committee, the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee, the heads of the departments of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest Party Committee, the secretaries of the National Trade Union Council, the secretaries general of the trade unions of the working people of agriculture and the food industry, the members of the Council of Ministers and the heads of the major national authorities and scientific institutes, as well as the central press, participated in the session.

The Central Committee reverently commemorated its recently deceased members, comrades Tivadar Nemeslaki and Lajos Janossy.

The Central Committee debated and approved:

--A report submitted by Comrade Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, on topical international issues; and

--A report submitted by Comrade Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, on the position and tasks of the further development of agriculture and the food industry.

I.

The Central Committee reviewed the international situation and the work accomplished since its last session.

1. It heard and approved the report on the February 1978 Budapest meeting of Central Committee secretaries of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties discussing ideological and foreign affairs issues. The Central Committee attaches great significance to the conference, which provided an opportunity to discuss experiences obtained in socialist construction and international political-ideological work and a further development of the fraternal parties' internationalist cooperation.

The participants in the conference emphasized the commitment of the parties represented to the defense of peace and a continuation of the policy of detente and they are also united in intensifying their struggle against the production and dissemination of additional mass destruction weapons. In the peoples' struggle for peace and progress, they regard the unity of the three great revolutionary forces of our era, the world socialist system, the international workers class and the national liberation movements, as being of fundamental significance. They expressed their solidarity with the struggle pursued by the communist parties operating in capitalist countries against the power of the monopolies and for social progress and the defense of peace. They assured the just struggle of the national liberation movement of their support.

The Central Committee established that, overcoming the obstacles the detente process is advancing. Increasingly, the forces of socialism, social progress, national independence and peace exert the greatest impact on the course of world political events.

By intensifying and expanding the arms race, extremist circles of monopoly capital are trying to thwart world political changes serving the peoples' interests. [paragraph continues]

By producing new mass destruction weapons, they are exposing mankind to a great danger. The plan to produce neutron weapons and to position them in West Europe could create a new and extremely grave situation; it enhances the danger of a nuclear confrontation and extends the arms race to an additional new area. This is diametrically at variance with the line of political and military detente and the negotiations pursued in Geneva and Vienna for the purpose of detente and it is inconsistent with the spirit of the Helsinki final act.

The reactionary forces are intensifying their ideological machinations against the socialist countries also thus to place obstacles in the path of a continuation of the policy of detente. Proceeding from the fact that there exist countries with different social systems in the world today and that the ideas of socialism and capitalism are irreconcilable with each other, the Central Committee regards the struggle between ideologies as inevitable. That is why it stresses the great importance of ideological work.

On the matter of the struggle to promote a further spreading of the policy of detente and the accomplishment of peaceful coexistence, our party professes that, despite ideological differences, it is possible and necessary for people representing various ideologies to cooperate in the interest of defending peace, continuing the policy of peaceful coexistence and resolving vital issues related to the existence and security of mankind. For this very reason we reject warlike incitement carried out under the pretext of an ideological debate, hatred among peoples, intervention in domestic affairs and anti-communist and antisocialist slander campaigns and we condemn any act that poisons the international atmosphere and prevents the advancement of the detente process.

The development of the communist and workers movement and its increasing influence constitute a significant factor of the development of the international situation and the struggle waged for peace. Therefore, international reaction and the enemies of progress and peace are resorting to any means to disrupt the unity of the ranks of the communists and try to pit the communist parties operating in the socialist and the capitalist countries against each other. We are convinced that thwarting endeavors to disrupt unity, strengthening solidarity with each other and developing cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism lie in the interests of all fraternal parties.

The Central Committee emphasizes that, as before, our party regards as necessary the development of manysided cooperation among the socialist countries and the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement. To this end, it identifies itself with the jointly developed statements adopted at the February Budapest conference of the fraternal parties' secretaries and it will continue to actively participate in the development of ideological cooperation. It regards it as an important task to insure that the results of joint work will be used to increasing advantage in domestic ideological work and will make our participation more effective in the international struggle between ideas.

2. Our party has continued its active international pursuits since the Central Committee's latest session. In the past three months, party delegations visited the Soviet Union and the GDR. We had talks with representatives of the Soviet, Cuban, Mongolian, Romanian and Vietnamese fraternal parties in Budapest.

On a Latin American tour by a delegation of our party, discussions took place with the heads of the Costa Rican, Colombian, Cuban, Mexican and Venezuelan fraternal parties. Party delegations visited the Danish, FRG and Portuguese fraternal parties. In our country, we received representatives of the Israeli, Italian, Lebanese and Syrian fraternal parties.

Representatives of our party participated in the congresses of the Dutch, Austrian and Swedish fraternal parties and the Angolan MPLA. We attribute great significance to the first congress of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola, which established a Marxist-Leninist party under the name MPLA Labor Party.

The meetings and talks that took place with heads of communist and workers parties provided an opportunity for additional extensive exchanges of views on topical issues of international life and the international communist movement and further strengthened our bilateral relations with fraternal parties.

3. The Central Committee established that our international relations are successfully developing. Of these, the visit of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and member of the Executive Committee of the National Front, has further strengthened friendly relations between our parties, countries and peoples and revealed new possibilities in the development of political, economic and cultural cooperation. The Central Committee welcomes the results of the official visit by Jamaican Prime Minister Michael N. Manley. The talks contributed to further expanding the well-developing relations between our countries and the expansion of our cooperation.

In accordance with the principle of peaceful coexistence, our government has also been striving for several years to normalize Hungarian-U.S. relations. The Central Committee appraised as a positive step that, on the basis of a decision by the U.S. President, the crown and the coronation regalia have been returned to their rightful owner, the Hungarian people. It would be an additional significant juncture in the normalization of our relations if the still existing obstacles would be removed from the path of mutually beneficial Hungarian-U.S. economic relations, relations devoid of discriminations.

4. The Central Committee regards as an important event the Belgrade meeting of the representatives of the 35 countries' foreign ministers that participated in the European Security and Cooperation Conference. It welcomes their decision to hold further meetings serving detente. It stresses: The interests of peoples require that the countries that have signed the Helsinki final act continue their efforts for an allsided and complete implementation of the jointly adopted principles. In this spirit, our country will continue to do everything for the development of peace and security and cooperation among countries.

5. Barely 3 years ago, together with all peace-loving anti-imperialist forces, the Hungarian people saluted the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia on the occasion of the historical victory scored over imperialism and its lackeys. Since then in our country, the efforts of the peoples of the Indochinese area toward healing the wounds of the war and developing the work of country building have also been followed with great attention and sympathy.

The Central Committee expresses its concern over the armed conflict unleashed by the Cambodian leadership, which favors only the imperialist and reactionary forces. We approve and support the proposals formulated in the 5 February 1978 statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to cease military activities as soon as possible and to settle the conflict through negotiations. This is consistent with the interests of the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia and serves the restoration of goodneighborly relations and friendship.

6. The Central Committee established that in the Middle East imperialism and Israeli and Arab reaction continue their machinations to divide and weaken the progressive social forces and to liquidate the PLO.

The Central Committee reaffirmed that the Middle East crisis must be settled comprehensively, by political means, instead of separate bargaining, with the inclusion of all the parties concerned. To this end, the work of the Geneva Middle East peace conference must be resumed.

In the present situation there is an even greater need to consolidate the Arab forces' united front and strengthen cooperation between the progressive Arab states and the socialist countries. The Hungarian communists and our people are in solidarity with the progressive Arab forces and assure their just struggle of their support.

7. Our party and public opinion follows with great attention and support the African peoples' national liberation movements and progressive social endeavors.

From the beginning, our party and people have been in solidarity with the Ethiopian people and with their struggle for social progress and national independence and the territorial homogeneity and inviolability of their country. The Central Committee is of the opinion that clearing Ethiopian territory of Somali troops is a particularly significant success that can decisively contribute to restoring peace in the area and normalizing relations between the two countries, for the good of both peoples and the progressive forces of Africa.

The Central Committee confirmed its solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for freedom and against racial discrimination.

8. The Central Committee established that an everbroadening social movement is developing throughout the world to foster disarmament, which lies in the interests of all peoples.

The European youth disarmament conference held by the representatives of 29 countries' youth organizations provided a forum to debate actual and topical issues of military detente and manifested the commitment of young people representing various political trends to a durable peace on our continent and in the world.

The Central Committee appraised the recent Geneva world disarmament conference of international organizations and social organizations and institutes as a significant event of the worldwide struggle for disarmament. It was a useful contribution to the development of international movements struggling against the introduction of the neutron bomb and the intensification of the arms race and the preparation of the extraordinary UN session on disarmament.

The Central Committee approves and highly values the Hungarian social and mass organizations' participation in international acts serving the peaceful aspirations of our people as a whole.

II.

The Central Committee reviewed the position of agriculture and the food industry, evaluated the experiences of the implementation of our agricultural policy and defined the tasks of further development.

--The Central Committee established that in the past two decades a historic change took place in the position of Hungarian agriculture: A socialist large-scale agriculture has been created and consolidated and is vigorously developing. With the victory of the producer cooperative movement, socialist conditions in production have become predominant in the people's economy as a whole, we have completed laying the foundations of socialism. We have successfully accomplished the dual task of socialist reorganization and the increasing of production.

With the socialist reorganization of agriculture, the development of the means of production has accelerated and the class structure of society has been transformed in our country. The radical change of production conditions has strengthened social features in our social and economic life as a whole. Indispensable prerequisites for the socialist development of agriculture and the material and intellectual upswing of the peasantry have come about. The cardinal political basis of our system, the alliance of the workers class and the peasantry, has acquired a new content and become consolidated and socialist national unity has strengthened.

--A creative application of the Leninist principles on cooperatives and a utilization of domestic lessons and the experiences of the socialist countries are manifest in the socialist reorganization of Hungarian agriculture and the development that has since taken place. The successes came about because of voluntary participation, gradual progress and the enforcement of democracy and due to a consistent struggle against "leftist" and rightist deviations.

The peasantry's own experiences have convinced it that it acted correctly when it embarked on the path of cooperative farming. Our workers class and society served a good cause when it accorded a great degree of political and material help to the establishment and consolidation of cooperatives and the creation of the modern foundations of agricultural production.

Undying merits have been earned by the peasants, workers and intellectuals, communists and nonparty people, who created the historical work of socialist agriculture in our country, recognition is due to the younger generation of agricultural working people who, following the founders, together with them, live up to their responsibilities and perform their job expertly and successfully.

--With the establishment and consolidation of socialist agriculture, the peasantry's living and working conditions have radically changed, social appreciation of agricultural work and the political and vocational education of the working people have increased and community spirit has strengthened.

The income of the producer cooperative peasantry has considerably increased. Its inclusion in social insurance, the introduction of the pension system and other social-political measures have to a considerable degree improved the cooperative peasantry's living conditions.

The socialist reorganization of agriculture and the general upswing of the Hungarian peasantry were decisively instrumental in changing the appearance of the Hungarian village and accelerating its social, economic and cultural development; differences between the city and the village have considerably diminished in the past two decades.

--Since the socialist reorganization, the growth rate of agricultural production has accelerated and its development has become more even. In not quite two decades, on a smaller area of land and with fewer working people, production has increased by over 50 percent. This is an unprecedented result in our agricultural history.

The development is most conspicuous in bread grain production. The average wheat yield, as compared with 17 quintals per hectare in 1960, exceeded 40 quintals in 1977, and the corn yield has increased from 25 to 47 quintals. For a fairly long time, the country's bread and fodder grain requirements have been met by domestic production and, as opposed to considerable imports in the past, there is enough even for exports.

The standard of livestock breeding has improved, the livestock population has increased. Meat production has doubled since the socialist reorganization of agriculture and poultry production has trebled.

The development of certain production branches has not kept up with requirements. The production of rough and juicy fodder, a few industrial plants and vegetables and sheep breeding have fallen behind our possibilities. Mistakes in outlook and direction, shortcomings in laying material, technical and biological foundations, a temporary decline of material interest and occasional inclement weather were instrumental in this.

The performance of agriculture and the food industry plays a large role in the improvement of our people's standard of living. The population's foodstuff supply is even, the ratio of animal protein and vitamin-rich foodstuffs in nutrition has increased. There is, on a per capita average, around 45 percent more meat, 80 percent more eggs, 40 percent more sugar, 30 percent more milk, 15 percent more vegetables, and 40 percent more fruit consumed now than in 1960. At the same time, the exports of agricultural and food industry products have increased approximately fivefold.

Increasing agricultural production has created favorable prerequisites for the development of processing. Since 1960, the output of the food industry has increased by 150 percent. Some 150 new plants have been built and the old ones have been expanded and modernized. The contractual system has become a universal, manysided and mutually guaranteed operation in relations between agriculture and the food industry but there is as still insufficient harmony between production, processing and marketing. The establishment of staffing and material-technical prerequisites for procurement and marketing and the construction of refrigeration and storage facilities have not kept pace with the growth of agricultural production.

In addition to analyzing the past development and present position of socialist agricultural and the food industry, the Central Committee dwelled extensively on the guiding principles and maintasks of further development. It established: Social and political conditions in our country are favorable for enabling us, by continuing our agricultural policy unchanged, to consolidate our achievements to date and attain a further brisk development. The country's natural endowments are favorable for the production of almost all important foodstuffs and an overwhelming portion of our requirements can be met from domestic production. The potential for increasing foodstuff production exceeds domestic requirements. Therefore, we can dispose of an increasing portion of the commodities produced through exports.

1. A continued intensive development of agriculture and the food industry and a dynamic development of production impose higher demands on our work. It is a fundamental task and, at the same time, an indispensable prerequisite for attaining ourobjectives:

--To increase efficiency and improve quality through the rational use of our intellectual and material resources;

--To develop, harmoniously and according to plan, the production and processing of raw materials, storage and marketing and to eliminate the relative lagging behind of the food industry as soon as possible;

--To accelerate development, taking advantage of the possibilities of international cooperation, or production and the infrastructure linked to it, as well as the industrial background, and to satisfy the machinery and material requirements of agriculture and the food industry;

--To intensify the use of the advantages of specialization, concentration and economic cooperation and to develop international economic integration; and

--To expand foreign markets and improve the standard of foreign work.

2. In foodstuff production, the ratio of livestock breeding and the processing industry respectively must be increased. Taking the requirements of domestic and foreign buyers into consideration, the many-sided production of our agriculture must be maintained. A favorable transformation of the structure of production must be fostered by a rational use of arable land and a more consistent adjustment of local farmland conditions.

A. The development of plant production must be attained by increasing yields, improving quality and bringing branches lagging behind in line with the rest.

Bread and fodder grain yields must be increased by spreading high-yield varieties providing good quality and perfecting agricultural-technological processes. Particular attention must be devoted to increasing the production of and extensively using corn, our basic fodder crop. Gardening branches must be developed. The vegetable and fruit production must insure even domestic supplies and an intensification of economical exports. A qualitative change must be attained in the production of mass fodder, primarily silage, and the husbandry of meadows and pastures.

B. In livestock breeding, improving the standard of breeding and the use of fodder, particularly protein fodder, is a general task. Hog and poultry breeding will account for a larger part of meat production also in the future. In the hog sector, the further development of industry-like production and the intensification of economical features must be sought. In poultry breeding, retaining and further improving our international positions demands a constant modernization of breeding and maintenance technology.

Satisfying the requirements of domestic consumption necessitate increasing milk production and exporting opportunities require increasing the production of slaughter cattle. By taking better advantage of resources, the sheep population must be increased and yields improved. Cattle and sheep breeding must be based on inexpensive mass fodder of good quality, the use of ancillary products and the use of grassland.

C. The disproportions between agricultural production and foodstuff processing must be gradually eliminated. To satisfy the requirements of domestic consumption and to more fully use export possibilities, primarily meat and poultry processing, vegetable oil production and the canning industry must be developed.

In the food industry, a development of production and products is indispensable to increase production and productivity to the desired extent, improve quality, expand range and bring about a modern product structure. In the entire sector, increased mechanization, automation, the organization of continuous technologies, the development of material conveyance, packaging technology and storage-warehousing and the improvement of hygienic conditions are necessary.

3. The state farms are fulfilling an important role in the socialist development of agriculture. By using the results of domestic scientific work and applying advanced international experiences, several farms have attained an outstanding production standard. At present, 131 state farms are operating in our country, which are farming 10 percent of the agricultural land area and which account for some 18 percent of our production of commodities.

Their majority is characterized by effective enterprise management. However, the efficiency of the use of machinery and labor and plant organization are not yet satisfactory. The level of production of some farms lags behind their resources and possibilities.

The state farms--at which the ratio of experts is considerably higher and whose technical provision is considerably better than that of the cooperatives--should continue to lead the way in the intensive development of agricultural production. They should assume a larger share of the accomplishment of the principal agricultural tasks. Also those of them which are as yet farming less successfully today should become exemplary socialist large-scale enterprises as soon as possible. They should modernize plant and labor organization and develop the structure of production in accordance with endowments. They should, in an organized manner, help the preparation of young experts for practical work and continuously turn over skilled experts to poorly endowed cooperatives.

4. The producer cooperatives that play a decisive role in agriculture are rapidly developing. At present 1,370 producer cooperatives are operating on two-thirds of the agricultural land area and provide over two-thirds of the volume of commodities. Most cooperatives are farming satisfactorily. The best cooperatives standard of production corresponds with or comes close to that of the outstanding state farms. At the same time, one-third of them--mainly because of unfavorable natural conditions--are wrestling with difficulties.

With the development of conditions of ownership, production and distribution, the socialist character of cooperatives continued to strengthen. It is a favorable fact that the ratio of experts and young people is increasing at the cooperatives.

The development of all agricultural producer cooperatives is a universal interest. Those in the vanguard should be farmed even more efficiently, and cooperatives with good natural and economic endowments, but only farming on an average standard should draw closer to those leading the way. At the same time, it is necessary and possible that the production of cooperatives also farming under unfavorable natural conditions be increased more rapidly and methodically.

Using all available means of production as economically as possible, expanding fixed assets, augmenting cooperative property, developing a production structure consistent with conditions and the requirements of the people's economy, rational specialization and improving the standard of management constitute a general demand and main path of the development of producer cooperatives.

A regular amelioration of the cooperative peasantry's standard of living, improvement of its living and working conditions and increase of its income in proportion with that of the workers remain the goal. Remuneration for work should be consistent with the quantity and quality of the work performed and personal income should depend to a greater extent on the effectiveness of cooperative farming. The differences in social benefits still existing today must be gradually eliminated.

Consistent enforcement and further strengthening of cooperative democracy are an indispensable social prerequisite of the development of the cooperative movement. The work of self-administrative organs must gradually be attuned to the increased dimensions of producer cooperatives and changing plant conditions. The general meeting--the supreme forum of cooperatives--should decide the fundamental social and economic issues affecting the community. At the same time, the role of delegates' meetings and conferences of brigades and branch and regional sectors should be increased and cooperative employees should be regularly drawn into them. Views and practices disparaging cooperative democracy must be resolutely opposed.

5. The activity of household and ancillary farms has considerably contributed to agricultural results. Approximately half of their products serve to satisfy their own requirements and the rest of their products are sold. They produce half of the pork, and their participation is of a determining nature in the production of eggs, small livestock and vegetables. Relying on the vocational, material and technical help of large-scale agricultural enterprises and consumers' cooperatives, household and ancillary farms are producing and selling their goods basically in an organized manner and fit integrally into our socialist economic system.

The party resolutely supports household farming based on the work of people themselves and the work of the members of their families and it acts against disparaging them and against the occasionally occurring mistaken practice of weakening safe production and harming the interests of both the producers and the people's economy. Accordingly, the modernization and specialization of household production should be supported and conditions of safe production and marketing should be insured.

6. Forms of cooperation conducive to a more rational concentration of forces and more economical production are gaining ground between agricultural enterprises and processing and marketing organizations. These facilitate a more efficient use of fixed assets, and extensive application of scientific results and a more modern organization of production and provide numerous advantages in processing and sales.

An industry-like production system, which has revealed considerable reserves, is the most significant form of cooperation in agriculture. It has greatly contributed to the improvement of the standard of production, particularly in poultry production and processing and wheat and corn production. Keeping up with increasing requirements, production systems must be maintained on an appropriate standard and developed. Conditions of their establishment and operation must be tightened.

A considerable number of economic associations pursue activities in the building industry, industrial service sector and trade. They rationally concentrate scattered enterprise means and intellectual forces. They fulfill an indispensable role in agricultural construction and satisfy important requirements of the population. The activity of associations must be improved and new ones should be established mainly in agricultural production and processing.

The four agricultural-industry associations established by way of an experiment constitute a new form of economic cooperation. According to initial experiences, linking agricultural, processing industry and trade activities in an organized manner promises advantages to the participants and the people's economy alike.

The diversity of forms of cooperation, which it will be practical to retain in the future, is a characteristic feature of the development of Hungarian socialist agriculture. However, the use of the available material and intellectual resources should be economical and produce a greater net return.

7. The establishment of large-scale enterprises has created prerequisites for modern farming, a more rational use of land, an improvement of work productivity, technical progress and an extensive application of scientific results in agriculture. A process of the industrialization of agriculture has developed and production methods and agrotechnical processes have become more modern.

--The fertility of the cultivated area has increased. At the same time, the productive area has diminished by approximately 400,000 hectares in the past 15 years. A larger area than necessary was withdrawn from cultivation and resolutions on the protection of good-quality land were not appropriately implemented. Protecting the arable land and using it in a rational way, in conformity with conditions, constitute an outstanding interest of society. Using arable areas, particularly those of good quality, for other purposes should be made more difficult and the productivity of the soil should be increased, particularly through irrigation, the controlling of waterlogging and soil improvement.

--The working man, who uses the means of production to good advantage through his ability, skill and diligence, is the most important factor in production. Owing to the rapid development of industry and other branches of the people's economy and the emergence of socialist agriculture, the ratio of active agricultural earners is now 19 percent, as opposed to 34 percent in 1960. For the same reasons, this ratio will continue to decrease in the coming years. Parallel with the reduction of manual labor, the role of mechanization, the use of chemicals, expertise, training, extension training and culture will increase.

Most of the leaders of agricultural enterprises are politically and vocationally able and their ability of leadership comes well into play, and this is reflected in economic results. New and greater tasks are imposing further demands, particularly on leaders. Knowledge must be constantly augmented. Training and extension training must be attuned more to requirements of greater enterprise dimensions, industry-like production and specialization and strengthen the economic outlook.

With the modernization of agriculture, the standard of the working people's qualifications has increased considerably and their vocational composition has changed. However, in accordance with changing requirements, the training and extension training of skilled workers must be made more methodical.

Scientific research increasingly affects the development of production. Scientific results, new domestic and foreign species of plants and livestock providing greater yields and modern technical methods contribute considerably to the expansion of production. Domestic agricultural research must be concentrated on tasks which, because of characteristic requirements, can be the most appropriately resolved at home. Possibilities of international scientific cooperation--primarily participation in special CEMA programs--must be used better than heretofore. To further the practical application of domestic and international practical results, mutual interests of research workers and producers must be enhanced, cooperation between research institutes and management organizations must be improved and the establishment of special-purpose associations must be facilitated.

8. The standard of agricultural and food industry production depends increasingly on the quantity and quality of industrial products produced for agriculture. The significance of this is shown by the fact that an increase of industrial production 1 1/2 times required an almost fourfold increase of the use of industry-derived materials. The domestic production of agricultural and food industry machinery has trebled its output in the past decade but it only partly satisfied requirements. Imports are greater than justified. The technical repair base has developed, the standard of services has improved and the agricultural road system has been expanded alongside the increase in the use of industrial products. Despite this, there is also a considerable backlog in these areas.

We will continue the industrialization and technical development of agriculture and its provision with chemicals. Therefore, industry--particularly the machine industry and the chemical industry--we must be developed in order to satisfy domestic requirements by producing more products and products of better quality than heretofore. At the same time, it is necessary to rely more on possibilities inherent in deepening socialist economic intergration. A better organization of machine repairs, the supply of spare parts and the service system and the development of the infrastructure brook no delay.

9. Fundamentally, the state direction of agriculture and the food industry has insured planned development with requirements. Also, indirect means of direction and the economic regulators have fulfilled their role. They have facilitated an expanded reproductive process and the development of correct proportions of accumulation. Parallel with this, conditions have been created for independent economic activities and independent cooperative and enterprise activity was able to develop.

The tasks facing us demand that we raise the standard of central and regional branch direction. In this process, changes--the agricultural enterprises' increased dimensions and better technical endowment and the greater qualifications of leaders--must be taken into consideration.

Guided by social and economic changes and increased demands, the system of direction in agriculture and the food industry must be developed to insure a continued strengthening of adherence to the plan and an improvement in the efficiency of central direction as well as to simultaneously insure a greater independence and responsibility of economic organs. In keeping with this, the plan and the economic regulation system and plans for the people's economy and the enterprises plans should be more closely coordinated; cohesion between production, processing and marketing should be asserted more strongly in planning; conditions of interests, material-technical provisions and branch direction and economic and legal regulation should be simplified and stiffened.

Safety in production and marketing calls for a more extensive application of the contractual system which has been in effect for several years; contractual discipline must be strengthened and the organization of procurement and marketing must be improved.

10. To insure a consistent implementation of the party's agricultural policy, the party's directing, organizing and controlling work must be strengthened. Party organizations operating in agriculture and the food industry must improve the standard of party work and develop the political training of party members. They should mobilize party members and nonparty working people for efficient work and encourage and support good initiatives. They should render cadre work more methodical and purposeful and support economic leaders in the accomplishment of their activities, the trade unions should strengthen harmony between production and the representation of interests. They should encourage and organize work competition and the innovation movement and support the socialist brigades. They should cooperate in enriching the content of socialist democracy and in strengthening socialist public mentality. They should pay constant attention to the development of the working people's living and working conditions and foster the improvement of their education and vocational skill.

The KISZ organizations should place the improvement of political and vocational knowledge at the center of activities based on the policy for youth, thus promoting the accomplishment of tasks arising from scientific-technical progress.

The National Producer Cooperative Council and regional associations should enhance their influence in the coordination of development projects, the strengthening of economic cooperation and the improvement of plant and labor organization. They should contribute to a better harmonization of the people's, economy's, cooperative and personal interests and an even more complete unfolding of cooperative democracy.

The PPF committees and aktivists have been successfully contributing to agricultural development and the political and cultural transformation of villages. The Central Committee relies on them to continue effectively to promote the accomplishment of the tasks facing us also in the future.

The Central Committee established: In making hungarian agriculture flourish, the efforts of the cooperative peasantry, the workers class and our people as a whole have produced rich results. Our task now is to consolidate and further develop the results that have been attained. In conformity with the requirements of the country and the entire people's economy, we must accomplish a continued coordinated, intensive and effective development of agriculture and the food industry.

Our party's 11th congress has defined the successive tasks and long-term prospects of the building of an advanced socialist society. In harmony with these, we continue our agricultural and cooperative policy, which serves the strengthening of our society's socialist conditions, the development of agriculture and the food industry and the improvement of our working people's standard of living.

The Central Committee's guiding principles determining the development of agriculture and the food industry set tasks for a longer term, but they provide guidance for the accomplishment of topical tasks as well. The successful fulfillment of this year's plan for the people's economy is an important prerequisite to attain our splendid long-term objectives. The Central Committee is confident that, as they have done before, the working people of the state farms, the producer cooperatives and the food industry will, with the support of our society, accomplish their tasks in an honorable manner and, for the good of our people as a whole, raise Hungarian agriculture onto an even higher level.

BUDAPEST VIEWS BEGIN TALKS IN WASHINGTON, U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD231721Y Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The American leaders are doing everything to show how dissatisfied they are with Israeli Prime Minister Begin's rigid policy and [word indistinct] in Lebanon. President Carter's welcoming address (?had) a tone of admonishment and, according to a White House spokesman, talks between Israeli and American leaders have never before been so highly tense. The question, however, is whether or not Washington is doing anything to put the brakes on Israel's aggressive policy. And now a Radio Budapest newsroom comment:

What the United States Government really should be doing is, in fact, very obvious. (?In principle) it has been supplying arms for Israel for defense, and when it is clear to Washington that the Begin administration is using them for purposes of attack, then such arms supplies should be stopped. And certain political considerations might dictate that President Carter should have at least raised the possibility of stopping American arms shipments. [Words indistinct] the proposal of the United States to the United Nations Security Council called upon Israel to immediately withdraw all its troops from Lebanon. Israel has not withdrawn them, and President Carter is meeting with Mr Begin. And the fact that Israel is still not about to withdraw places the United States in a very embarrassing position. Apart from the gestures of reproach we cannot really expect anything else from the United States since has been Washington's policy to back Israel and for a long time now a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem has not been its main aim.

The 7-month-old joint Soviet-American declaration did for a time spark off hopes for a Geneva conference,but then Washington gave in to the temptation of trying to sponsor separate agreements under its own patronage. The aim of these separate agreements was never complete peace, but the maintenance of tension and bargaining, if possible without fighting. Of course, a complete and lasting solution would eliminate the threat of war, which would mean that the participants to a separate agreement would not be competing for Washington's favors and arms.

On the one hand, an armed conflict might force Washington into having to take a stand which would alienate one side, or, if it didn't take a stand, it would place the Washington administration in a very awkward position. Such a position is now being brought about by Israel's aggression against Lebanon. This explains why the White House is rather annoyed with Mr Begin.

But the truth is that it was Washington that brought about this situation because, by pursuing its own self-interest, it turned away from the path that could have led to a comprehensive and just international solution to the Middle East crisis.

MTI REPORTS BRANDT'S ACTIVITIES IN BUDAPEST

LD231852Y Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)--Willy Brandt, president of the German Social Democratic Party and his suite--as was briefly reported before--paid a visit Thursday morning to the incandescent lamp works "Tungsrom" in Budapest.

Following a walk through the workshops, the president of the German Social Democratic Party met representatives and functionaries of the works trade union committee. He was glad--he said--that in between negotiations he was offered opportunity to become acquainted with the activities of a large industrial plant of Budapest and with the lives of its workers. He listened with attention to the trade union account and to the functionaries' contributions and was then informed about the functions performed by the trade union council of the works and their activists. There was an exchange of ideas in the course of which he told about the trade union tasks performed in the plants and factories of the Federal Republic of Germany. Thursday afternoon Willy Brandt held a press conference in Hotel Gellert of Budapest. Janos Berecz, chief of the HSWP Central Committee Foreign Department,spoke words of inauguration at the conference which was attended by representatives of the Hungarian and international press.

Brandt Holds Press Conference

LD231854Y Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23 (MTI)--Willy Brandt, the Hungary visiting president of the German Social Democratic Party--as was reported earlier today--held a press conference on Thursday. By way of introduction he made a declaration, speaking words of thanks for the cordial welcome he had been given and stating: "We carried on good conversations with Janos Kadar and his fellow workers. We were offered opportunity to get familiar with one thing and the other of the country's economy and cultural life and we are looking forward eagerly to the impressions we shall gain during a few more days to come.

Inter-party relations are very efficiently complementing the government activities. I'm convinced that this present visit of ours, too, will contribute to a further extension of good contacts between our states, for the benefit of both peoples.

Willy Brandt underlined: "At issue is relationship between two such parties which differ from each other in many respects; nonetheless it is useful if we know each other better. This is why we reached an agreement on the continuation of our relation regarding information. I should be pleased if representatives of the HSWP visit the Federal Republic of Germany.

"At our current negotiations we did not deal merely with bilateral topics. A considerable part of our talks were devoted to subjects which go beyond these and concern all of us. For instance, we held deliberations about detente as well as about ensuring peace, curbing armament and the improvement of ties between developed industrial states and developing countries which, in my opinion, is becoming growingly important in the interest of every side concerned."

WARSAW: CARTER-BEGIN TALKS END IN 'COMPLETE FIASCO'

LD231026Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The talks in Washington between President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Begin have ended, in the opinion of observers, in a complete fiasco. The U.S. President told Begin what needs to be done to achieve progress in the Near East peace-making process. In his turn Begin stated that Israel has made numerous peace proposals and is waiting for answers from the Arab side. Despite the purportedly frank and detailed exchange of views in Washington, the two politicians did not reach agreement.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH CRITICIZES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

AU231250Y Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17 Mar 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Leszek Spalinski article: "Agriculture's Large and Small Needs"]

[Text] The issue of agriculture, and especially the production of food, is now being extensively discussed, because, after all, food supplies are a fundamental element of the standard of living.

It goes without saying that we eat increasingly well, but this does not at all mean that our shops are full of foodstuffs, particularly meat, nor is there any doubt that the projected 2.2 percent increase in meat consumption this year will not bring about any radical improvements nor fully meet our demand for this product.

There are many reasons for this, and some of them will not be eliminated overnight. After all, the end results of the farmers' efforts are determined to an ever increasing extent by the results achieved by other sectors of the economy, which seemingly have little in common with agriculture. Other reasons, whose importance we should not overestimate and which include unfavorable climatic and similar conditions, cannot be controlled by man. Nevertheless, many of the difficulties we all still encounter result from the not very effective performance of the institutions and people responsible for creating conditions stimulating agricultural development and from the lack of imagination and simple failure to fulfill one's duties. This is all the more strange since the principles of farm policy and the program for intensifying food production were formulated rather a long time ago and their invariability has been stressed many times on various occasions, including the 2d national party conference.

We should certainly devote some attention to these reasons for the difficulties our agriculture is experiencing; reasons that are, to some extent, subjective.

We have two reviews of the rural parishes behind us. Despite the immense efforts made during these reviews, the problem was not solved, and it was necessary to carry out another control check of the implementation of the proposals and postulates submitted by the review commissions, especially those proposals and postulates that concerned the rational utilization of farmland.

It is astonishing that local authorities are still to a great extent unwilling to hand over farmlands to really suitable people. We have frequently written in this daily about the difficulties that individual farmers encounter who want to increase their holdings. It is true that the situation is improving, but, unfortunately, it improves slowly.

Each year we lose about 40,000 hectares of farmland. It is natural, of course, that in a sense this is the price we must pay for improving the housing situation and the development of industry and the communications network. [paragraph continues]

But are the decisions concerning the location of new projects always correct? Unfortunately, they are not. What gives rise to particular concern is the frequent passive attitude of the agricultural departments of the voivodship committees, which are by law obligated to take good care of agricultural holding. The latest example of how this care is exercised--this case has been treated by the press in detail--is the construction of a new housing settlement in Pulawy on the best farmlands near the town.

Not so long ago the government adopted decisions which impose on future investors considerable duties, including financial duties, which increase proportionately, as the class of the lands they want to use for building increases. However, I seriously doubt whether these decisions will produce the desired results. After all, the people lack imagination--and those who are determined to use the best farmlands for building purposes lack imagination--will not hesitate to spend extra funds, especially since their funds are state funds.

Our economy is still unable to supply our farmers with the necessary quantities of production equipment, building materials and machinery. In any case, to supply each farm, even small ones for example, with all the necessary machines would make little sense. This is why certain priorities have been introduced. Specialized farms have been guaranteed, at least formally, priority in buying production equipment. What is more, local authorities are obligated to supply specialized farms with the necessary machinery, building materials and such on stipulated schedules.

However, as practice has demonstrated, the implementation of these obligations is very irregular, despite the fact that the appropriate authorities are very fond of boasting of the number of specialized farms in the area.

At present only a small proportion of the resources supplied to the rural areas is enough to meet all the needs of specialized farms. Why then is the road to specialization so bumpy?

On a national scale this is so because of the way machines are distributed. This distribution is mechanical and no account is taken of actual needs. On the level of the rural parishes, the decisions on the distribution of the resources that are especially in demand are made on the basis of incomprehensible premises, to put it mildly. For example, building materials are available to the owners of vacation villas, but not for those who want to build pigsties and cowsheds.

Agriculture is the sector of the national economy in which the level of the workers' qualifications is the lowest. This is why it is extremely important to insure that the rural areas receive the largest possible number of young cadres with the necessary education. In this connection we must categorically state that more and more young people are turning to agricultural employment and are returning from towns and villages.

It would seem that an engineer or technician who returns to his native farm would at once receive all the necessary attention by the rural authorities as a new farmer. This is what various graduates who would rather farm than sit behind a desk in an office think. Unfortunately, quite often even the first days in their own farms bring them disappointments. At best the rural authorities simply fail to notice that these new men possess the knowledge that could be used on a wider scale than their own farms. What can one do? Quite pedestrian considerations win over social interests. People are afraid of losing their authority because these young graduates are well trained in theory. They are afraid of losing their peace and sense of well-being because educated farmers know what they are entitled to and make sure they get it.

I realize that the elimination of the negative phenomena enumerated here will not in itself boost farm production and improve food supplies, but it will certainly help our farmers to clear the hurdle which is raised ever higher in front of them.

GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLED, ANDREI IS NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

AU231805Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Presidential decrees were published this evening. The decrees are signed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and one reads as follows:

Comrade George Macovescu has been released as minister of foreign affairs. Comrade Stefan Andrei has been appointed as minister of foreign affairs. Comrade Vasile Pungan has been appointed minister to the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Romania and head of the group of counselors of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Comrade Vasile Musat has been released as director general of the Romanian radio-television.

RCP CC PLENUM ENDS, ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES REPORTED

LD232222Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/3/1978--The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, chaired by R.C.P. General Secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, was held in Bucharest on March 22-23, 1978. Numerous speakers made addresses in connection with the questions listed on the agenda.

At the end of the plenary meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech.

The plenary meeting examined and approved measures relative to improved economic and financial management and planning and a growing role for each collectivity of work in administering with maximal efficiency that part of national wealth that was entrusted to it, to the end of more strongly developing the productive forces and thereby, of uplifting the whole people's standard of life and civilization.

These measures are meant to secure transition to a new quality in the economic activity by steadily improving the economic and financial mechanism, by stimulating a higher economic efficiency and by making the working people be more co-interested in a higher-grade capitalization of the resources extant and in better results, economically the measures that were passed lay outstanding emphasis on improved planning and financial activity, greater role and responsibility to enterprises and industrial centrals as regards planning of their own activity, a stronger workers' self-management and ensurance of the economic and financial levers, necessary for implementing these goals in keeping with the tasks of the single national economic development plan.

The plenary meeting has decided on a stronger economic and financial self-administration in enterprises, broader competencies for the collective management bodies. As regards taking decisions, carrying them into effect and fulfilling the plan, the elaboration in each economic unit of the budget (incomes and expenditures) which will be the basic instrument in guiding the financial activity, in securing bigger and bigger profits in each enterprise.

The plenary meeting has passed measures on introducing net and piece-wise output as the basic pointers of value, on bettering the other economic and financial indices, on improving the activity of ministries, central bodies and managerial ones at every organizational echelon with a view to promptly solving the questions relating to planning, finance, credit and prices, technico-material supplies, foreign trade and material incentives for the working personnel of the economic units. The plenary meeting expressed the conviction that implementing these measures will guarantee an improvement in the economic and social management and planning, development of socialist democracy and the much more active participation of the working class, of all the working people in running society, in consciously building their own fate, the communist future of Romania.

The plenary meeting examined and approved the measures on profit-sharing by the working people. These measures start from the necessity of a better organization in the activity with a view to higher labour productivity and economic efficiency, participation by the working people in self-management and a stronger and broader economic and financial self-administration. The profits fund shared by the working people is annually drawn on the basis of the economic results of the enterprise the year before.

Besides the tariff renumeration, the working personnel will get a quota of the profits taken by the enterprise commensurate with the contribution made to the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the net and piece-wise production plan, the development of the respective enterprise, with the work done and the length of their employment in the respective unit. The sum established individually as a share in the profits is decided in each economic unit by the working people's council in keeping with the law provisions and there is no ceiling to that sum. This system is to be applied in industry, constructions, agriculture, transport, scientific research, technological design and engineering, goods turn-over and in other branches of the national economy. At the same time, the measures stipulate that the working people also hold a share in the profits the enterprise takes from fulfilling and overfulfilling the export-related tasks. Improvement is wrought in the system of bonus-granting, which is directly correlated with the results gained and saving materials and labour.

Moreover, a special fund derived from profits and other incomes of the respective enterprise is established in each economic unit which is meant for dwelling construction, investments and expenditures for social purposes.

The plenary meeting discussed and approve the report on the party strength, composition and organizational structure on December 31, 1977.

It was shown that 112,305 became party members last year, of which 71.75 percent from among the workers, 12.96 percent from among the peasants and 15.20 percent from among intellectuals and clerks. At the end of 1977, the party-strength numbered 2,747,110 communists, that is 26.59 percent of the gainfully-employed population of this country, over 73.26 percent of the total number of the party members work in material production, more than 37 percent of those who became party members last year are women. There were 50,037 basic organizations on December 31, 1977.

At the same time, the plenary meeting debated the report the activity the party and state bodies and the public organizations carried on last year for implementing the party cadre policy.

Expressing appreciation of the important success won in this field, the plenary meeting reiterated the need that the entire activity of selecting and promoting party and state cadres as also those of the mass and public organizations continue relying on the single long-term plan. Workers will preeminently be further on promoted in the party and state bodies and apparatus and in those of the mass and public organizations, to the executive bodies of ministries and of other institutions as well as to other responsible offices, in parallel with promoting cadres from among the other categories of the working people. Selecting and training young people and a larger number of women for high-ranking offices in all fields of activity must hold an outstanding place.

The plenary meeting passed measures for the principles of collective work to be strictly applied to the cadre policy and the political, professional and ethical criteria which those recommended for responsible offices must match to be abided by.

The plenary meeting discussed and approved the measures on better solving the working people's proposals, intimations, complaints and applications, highly that [as received] this activity is an important component of a developing socialist democracy, an important means, to strengthen the party link with the mass, responsible sense and advanced attitude vis-a-vis the party policy and the socialist construction in our homeland. It has been established that the entire activity pertinent to the working people's applications proceed under the direct guidance of the party bodies and organizations.

At the same time, the duties have been established which devolve on the party and state bodies, the mass and public organizations, the economic, social and cultural units for providing the best of conditions to this important activity for terms to examine and solve the working people's proposals, intimations, complaints and applications, the attributions and responsibilities of the senior cadres in the economic and social units of the party, state and public bodies and organizations.

The plenary meeting examined and approved the report on the international activity of the RCP and of the Romanian state in 1977 and on the main orientations of foreign activities in 1978.

It was appreciated that the CC of the RCP and the Government of Romania unfolded intense international activity last year.

The plenary meeting assessed highly President Nicolae Ceausescu's outstanding role in the elaboration and materialization of the foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The plenary meeting stressed that the political events of 1977 confirmed once more the correctness and realistic-mindedness of the appreciations and orientations of the eleventh congress of the party, of its programme, as regards the processes, tendencies and transformations in the world today, demonstrating that the foreign policy of the RCP fully accords with the Romanian people's fundamental interests, as also with the need for intensified fight of the people's masses and progressive and revolutionary forces everywhere for the promotion of a new democratic policy, for the renewing transformation of society, for the building of a juster and a better world on our planet.

The development of the relations of friendship and collaboration with all socialist states was in the forefront of the international activity of the RCP and the Romanian state, the fruitful collaboration with the developing countries, with the non-aligned states was amplified and diversified, the political, economic and technico-scientific links with all the other world countries, irrespective of their social system kept expanding.

The relations of friendship and militant collaboration with all communist and workers' parties expanded and deepened, the relations with the socialist and social-democratic parties developed, the links with the ruling parties in the developing countries, with the national liberation movements, with the other anti-imperialist, democratic and progressive forces amplified.

The plenary meeting appreciated that firm action was taken in the 1977 international year for the implementation of the political line set by the eleventh congress, instructive political initiatives were promoted, meant to contribute to finding ways of settlement of the cardinal issues facing contemporary mankind.

The leadership of the RCP and of the Romanian state campaigned for the affirmation in inter-state relations of the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual regard and advantage, refraining from force and threat with force. Romania made her constructive contribution to the actions meant to lead to building a climate of security, detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe, to the political settlement of all conflicts and states of tension among states. Outstanding importance was attached to the struggle for filling the economic gaps between countries and the engineering of a new international economic order, for a world without weapons and arms, for the world-wide triumph of the ideals of freedom, independence, social progress and peace.

The plenary meeting appreciated that all this naturally led to a substantially enhanced international prestige of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Romania has at present diplomatic and consular relations with 130 states, and economic relations with over 140 states. The Romanian Communist Party has relations with 90 communist parties, with 22 socialist and social-democratic parties and 24 other political parties and groups in the developed capitalist countries, with 53 ruling parties and 21 other progressive parties and organizations in the developing countries, as also with six national liberation movements. The Grand National Assembly, the Socialist Unity Front and the mass and public organizations, also kept expanding their links of international collaboration.

The plenary meeting appreciated that the foreign relations plan for 1978 on a party and state line fits in the fundamental orientations set by the eleventh congress and the national conference of the party.

The CC of the RCP adopted the following organizational measures:

--The election of Iosif Banc, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, as member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. At the same time, the Executive Political Committee elected him member of the standing bureau of the Executive Political Committee.

--The release of Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, member of the standing bureau of the Executive Political Committee from the office of secretary of the CC of the RCP, in connection with his appointment to the office of minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

--The election of Vasile Musat to the office of secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The plenary meeting approved some modifications in the composition of the party Central Collegium.

The plenary meeting approved the proposals of the Executive Political Committee regarding the composition of the commissions per problems of the Central Committee and of their bureaux.

The decisions of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party were adopted in full unanimity.

CEAUSESCU OPENS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION, AGENDA REPORTED

AU241040Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] "The proceedings of the seventh session of the seventh legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] began an hour ago. With loud and prolonged applause the deputies and guests greeted the arrival in the conference hall of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the other party-state leaders. The proceedings of the high legislative forum were opened by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman.

"Before adopting the agenda, a moment of silence was observed in memory of deputies Dumitru Canila and Ioan Stanatiev who passed away between sessions.

"The deputies then unanimously adopted the following agenda:
"1. Draft bill on the activity of resolving the working people's proposals, notifications, complaints and applications;
"2. Draft bill on civil defense in the Socialist Republic of Romania;
"3. Draft bill on organizing and leading state socialist units;
"4. Draft bill on insuring the people's health;
"5. Draft bill on the customs fees code;
"6. Draft bills on the approval of decrees with power of law issued by the State Council and modifications in the composition of certain GNA permanent commissions.

"It was decided that the first part of the session will discuss the first two draft bills on the agenda.

"Empowered by the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, Comrade Iosif Uglar, Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Committee for Problems of People's Councils submitted the draft bill on the activity of resolving the working people's proposals, notifications, complaints and applications to the GNA for discussion and endorsement.

"The speaker said that the principles on which the draft bill is based, drawn up in the spirit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and direct guidance, have been extensively discussed in the RCP Central Committee plenum of 22-23 March, thus illustrating once again the decisive role of the party leadership and of the party general secretary in continuously developing and improving our socialist democracy and our socialist legislation, which serves the working people and all our people.

"The draft law is part and parcel of the political measures taken by the party in recent years to insure a legal, organized framework for attracting all citizens--Romanian, Hungarian, German and other nationalities--to the leadership and implementation of the programs on socioeconomic activity and all affairs of civic and general interest. Conceived in this spirit, the draft bill insures an appropriate political, organizational and legal framework for qualitatively improving the activity of resolving problems notified by citizens by letter and during interviews and for raising the level of this activity; a fact that will make sure that the progressive experience and the working people's initiative and creative energy are used and that their sense of responsibility is strengthened in all sectors of the national economy.

"Comrade Tudor Draganu, chairman of the Constitution and Legal Commission presented the report of the GNA permanent commissions that have examined the draft law. The speaker stressed that the new regulations proposed for adoption on the basis of the constitution text regarding the right to petitions illustrate our party's and state's concern with improving the legislative framework and with increasing the responsibility of state bodies, of socialist and civic units in examining and resolving the problems raised by the working people."

Proceeding to general discussions on the draft law, the deputies who took the floor included among others: Eduard Eisenburger, chief editor of the KARPATEN RUNDSCHAU review. The speakers all stressed the special role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in Socialist Romania's continuous progress and his numerous initiatives to bring about smooth development in all fields of activity. "The GNA proceedings in plenum continue at this hour."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY GDR'S STOPH PUBLISHED

AU231155Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Joint Romanian-GDR communique on GDR Premier Willi Stoph's 18-21 March official visit to Romania issued on 21 March in Bucharest]

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between 18 and 21 March 1978 at the invitation of Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Comrade Willi Stoph and had a friendly talk with him. The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in turn conveyed to Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, a message of friendship and best wishes for new successes in building the developed socialist society in the GDR.

The GDR guests laid a wreath at the monument of the "Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and Fatherland and for Socialism." The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and his entourage visited industrial enterprises in Bucharest and in Arges County.

Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, had official talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual trust and understanding.

The two premiers briefed one another on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th RCP Congress and the December 1977 RCP national conference, as well as of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. Comrade Willi Stoph talked about the GDR working people's many different mass initiatives in preparing the 30th anniversary of the creation of their worker peasant state.

During a comprehensive exchange of views on the current stage and continual development of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, both sides pointed out the decisive role of meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, meetings which each time have given a new and important impetus to deepening bilateral cooperation. [paragraph continues]

They stressed that the May 1972 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the declaration on deepening friendship and developing fraternal cooperation and the other decisions adopted during the June 1977 official friendly visit to the GDR by the party-state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, are being successfully implemented in all fields. They emphasized with particular satisfaction that these meetings and talks have opened up important prospects for deepening bilateral relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

The two premiers noted that intensive efforts are being made to expand and deepen economic and scientific-technical cooperation. A dynamic development of trade exchanges is taking place on the basis of the existing long-term trade agreement. Production sharing and specialization are increasingly expanding, something that creates a stable base for increasing the volume of goods deliveries. Products resulting from production sharing and specialization ventures account for about 25 percent of the overall bilateral trade exchanges. The sides positively assessed the activity of the joint government commission for economic cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, as well as the activity of the central planning bodies and the economic ministries to expand economic cooperation based on new forms of production sharing and specialization and to develop trade exchanges.

They established that the relevant bodies should insure the continuous increase in trade exchanges at a high rate, in accordance with the ever growing capabilities of the two national economies.

The two sides attach great importance to negotiations on developing economic relations in the 1981-85 period. They agreed that the central planning bodies, together with the ministries and other central economic bodies should give priority to expanding production sharing and specialization in the fields agreed upon during summit talks as well as in other important fields of mutual interest, particularly in machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, metallurgy, chemistry and agriculture.

Particular attention was paid to developing cooperation in important scientific-technical fields. The relevant bodies in the two countries were instructed to take the necessary measures in this respect.

The sides expressed the conviction that the successful development of bilateral economic cooperation is in the interest of socialist construction in the two states and makes a contribution to implementing "the comprehensive program for continuously deepening and improving the socialist economic integration of CEMA member countries."

Both sides positively assessed the development of relations in science, culture, education, the mass information media, tourism and sports and stressed their determination to expand cooperation in these fields.

During the exchange of views on the current international situation, both sides stressed that the development of events has fully confirmed the assessments in the declaration signed in June 1977 by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The premiers briefed one another on the international activity of their countries. They stressed the determination to develop and consolidate friendship and general cooperation with socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

They pointed out the particular importance of the November 1976 Bucharest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states and the particular significance of the declaration adopted at that meeting. The two sides will develop friendly relations and cooperation with developing and nonalined countries. They will continue to cooperate with all states, regardless of social system, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The two premiers stressed that the cessation of the armaments race and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, have become a key issue for continuing the process of detente and constitute one of the most urgent problems of the present times. The Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR resolutely speak out for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, an end to the armaments race, efficient steps toward disarmament and the renunciation of the use of force or the threat of force in international relations. Along these lines the two states consider the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament problems as an important event. They express the hope that this session will contribute to progress in the field of disarmament and will help bring about a world conference on disarmament.

The premiers stated that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR will act firmly in the future, too, to continue the process of detente, to consolidate security in Europe, to implement the Helsinki final document, which is a single whole, and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation on an equal footing between states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The two sides highlighted the urgent need to intensify the struggle and efforts of all peoples against imperialist and reactionary forces, which hamper the process of detente and endanger security and peace in the world.

The prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers expressed their serious concern in connection with the recent serious military actions against Lebanon. They reiterated the statements made by their countries concerning these events.

All these things emphasize the imperious need to intensify efforts to peacefully solve the situation in that region through negotiations. They expressed the conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be obtained through the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, through the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to set up their own independent state, and through guaranteeing the right of all states in that area to independence and security.

The two sides reiterated their active solidarity with peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for consolidating their national independence and for peace and social progress.

The premiers expressed satisfaction with the results of the official friendly visit paid by Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the conviction that the meetings, talks and documents concluded on this occasion will contribute to deepening friendly relations and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, to the benefit of the two peopoles and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

The premiers signed a protocol on their official Bucharest talks. Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, invited Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay a visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

AGERPRES, SCINTEIA CONDEMN ISRAEL'S ACTIONS IN LEBANON

AU171100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 17 Mar 78 AU

["An End Should Be Put Without Delay to the Actions Seriously Prejudicing the Political Settlement of the Situation in the Middle East, International Peace and Security--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/3/1978--Particularly serious events took place these last few days in the Middle East: the Armed Forces of Israel have unleashed a military action of large proportions, violating the territory of the Lebanon, an independent and sovereign state--operation that resulted in a great number of casualties, including the civil population, as well as huge material damages. The Romanian public opinion learnt with great anxiety about these tragic events. As shown by the declaration of the Romanian news agency "the Romanian Government and people express full disapproval of this aggressive action which is a serious violation of international law, of the territorial inviolability of an independent neighbour state and which may lead to the escalation of the Middle East conflict, raise obstacles in the way to establishing peace and security in the region".

In its turn, daily SCINTEIA, organ of the Romanian Communist Party, pointed out, in an ample stand-taking commentary, the need for an end to be put without delay to the actions seriously prejudicing the political solving of the situation in the Middle East, international peace and security. Israel's military action, the commentary reads, seriously prejudices the situation in the Middle East, the interests of all peoples of the region, inclusive of the Israeli people, being also a source of new and serious dangers to the cause of international peace and security. The claimed reasons of this action can in no way be considered acceptable since they are deprived of any substantiation and legitimacy. It is most clear that the pretext resorted to by the Israeli Government--the action of the Palestinian commando--can in no way justify the military aggressive act against the Lebanon.

It is a well-known fact that the Romanian Communist Party, the government of Socialist Romania have always set out from the principle that the peoples' aspirations, the cause of the oppressed nations' liberation can and must be attained only by political struggle, by the mobilization and rallying of the people's masses, of the advanced forces. Our party disapproved and will always disapprove firmly any terrorists actions, individual attempts and attacks--and especially those directed against the civil, peaceful population. Such acts have not and cannot have anything in common with the methods of the revolutionary struggle, of the peoples' liberation struggle.

Such practices are all the more unacceptable and reprovable [as received] as, according to reality, the terrorist methods tend to gain in scope internationally. According to press reports, it was to such an attack that the well-known politician Aldo Moro, a prominent Italian personality, chairman of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party, who was kidnapped yesterday, had fallen victim--a criminal act that aroused a strong disapproval and indignation throughout Italy, among the Romanian public opinion, just as all over the world.

As for the situation in the Middle East, one cannot ignore the fact that suchlike acts are based on objective reality which generate them, being closely linked to Israel's continued occupation by strength of Arab territories after the 1967 war, to the exasperation caused by the non-acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination, inclusive of the right to form an independent Palestinian state. It is obvious that in order to stop such actions, to eliminate a phenomenon with so tragic aspects, it is necessary to do away with the very causes generating them, the very political, social and national basis generating and feeding them, i.e. the maintenance of the Israeli occupation, the refusal of that state to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Such acts and manifestations, however, can in no way justify military actions of the kind taken by Israel in the south of the Lebanon, can in no way justify military repression and armed aggression, the violation of the independence and territorial integrity of other sovereign states, in the membership of the United Nations Organization.

Such actions are particularly serious, deeply affect the interests of all peoples in the region, the general cause of security and peace. Still more worrying is the Israeli premier's recent statement who said that the intention is to maintain the Israeli troops in the occupied zone of southern Lebanon for an unlimited period of time.

It goes without saying that these actions lead to the escalation of the conflict, may seriously prejudice the political solving of the Middle East situation, seriously endangering the interests of peace and security in the region and internationally. It is precisely for this reason that the firm disapproval expressed by numerous states on all meridians, by international organizations, the UN secretary-general included, is quite natural.

Socialist Romania condemns firmly Israel's aggressive acts and expresses its deep anxiety over these developments--which took a so dangerous course. The path leading to security, to a real, just and lasting peace in the region is and can in no way be that of aggressive acts, that of actions of strength or occupation of territories; on the contrary, the recourse to military measures can but move off the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the conflict. In the conditions when the problem of liberating the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war proves to be of decisive importance for the attainment of a solution, the occupation of new Arab territories in the southern Lebanon cannot but complicate still more the situation, create fresh thorny problems, raise further big obstacles in the way to peace.

The general cause of peace, political realism and the aspirations for peace of the Israeli people itself, just as those of all the peoples, demand Israel to end without delay any action likely to make the conflict escalating and tension worser, to immediately withdraw its troops from the territory occupied in the south of Lebanon. The logical, rational reply which the vital commandments of the situation in the Middle East and the fundamental interests of peace require must not be retaliation or military occupation, but this reply must be undelayed withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the war of 1967 as well as from southern Lebanon, recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, of its right to set up its own independent state, too, and establishment of relations of friendship and concord between Israel and its neighbours, based on equality, observance of the independence and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

The Socialist Republic of Romania has unremittingly held this position, which it expressed on countless occasions and especially through its most authoritative voice, that of President Nicolae Ceausescu. At the party national conference, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that "always has Romania been interested in developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Mideast countries, resolutely declaring for a political settlement to the litigious issues in that geographical area. Developments have seriously demonstrated that a continuing situation of tension maintains the peril of permanent worsening in the situation and of another outbreak of war. Romania has permanently opposed territorial annexation starting from the principle that no people can be really free unless it recognizes the right to free and independent life for other peoples, that no state can secure its own development by conquering and oppressing other nations or peoples".

From the very beginning, Romania has firmly taken this stand, clearly highlighting that unless the Israeli troops are withdrawn from the occupied Arab territories, unless the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, its right to set up its own state as well, are recognized, unless the security, independence and sovereignty of all the states in the region are provided, no peace can be built in any way in the Middle East and the hotbed of conflict and tension, generating tragical developments can not be extinguished. Israel must realize that this is an unequestionable reality, the corner stone and the essential key to a settlement of the conflict and that it engage itself on such a road since neither is there any other choice for peace in the region nor can it be.

Peace in the Middle East is a vital necessity for the peoples in that region and it also directly stands out as a question of general interest to the world as a whole. Therefore, the entire world public opinion is seriously interested in seeing the Israeli military operations in the southern Lebanon discontinued and the Israeli troops withdrawn immediately and unconditionally from the southern Lebanon as well as from all the occupied Arab territories and a halt to any action likely to worsen tension and sharpen the conflict there, to harm the overall efforts for detente, security and peace.

The Israeli Government must realize the serious nature of the situation that emerged and, in the spirit of reason and political lucidity, of responsibility for the fate of peace and the interests of all the peoples in the region, inclusive for the vital interests of the Israeli people, take the necessary steps for immediately bringing this very dangerous evolution to end. The most pressing demand now is to avoid any kind of action likely to worsen the state of affairs in the Mideast, to mount tension and raise new obstacles and hindrances to the process of peacefully settling the conflict in that region. The course toward a negotiated political solution and equitable agreements, which has opened with the Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's visit tc Israel must be furthered and supported most energetically, any action being avoided that can undermine or annihilate the searches for an enduring and just solution of the problems there.

Public opinion in Romania is hopeful that the Israeli Government will understand this must and that it will cease without delay the actions which can thwart the negotiation process. All the peoples there must necessarily make efforts for a peaceful settlement by political negotiations to the conflict in the Middle East, greatly important to this effect would be to resume the Geneva conference, all the sides concerned, the P.L.O. too, attending it. At the same time, a highly significant role devolves on the United Nations.

The interests of peace and security urge that everything be done to surpass the present state of affairs in the Middle East as soon as possible, to intensely work for a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the conflict and to normalize the situation in that area in keeping with the ardent aspirations of all the peoples there, with the demands of peace and security internationally, of detente and concord all the world over.

BRIEFS

COAL FROM CANADA--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/3/1978--The 55,000 dwt ore carrier Bicaz has recently come back from a long and rather unusual journey. Bicaz is the first ship belonging to the Romanian commercial fleet which anchored on the west Canadian shore. According to the contract concluded between the Romanian "Mineralimportexport" foreign trade company and the Canadian "Kaiser Resources Ltd," the Bicaz ore carrier loaded in Vancouver the first transport of power coal. This contract is part of a series of agreements Romania perfected with foreign partners to the end of meeting the raw material demands of the Romanian economy. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU]

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Hodza

LD231630Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Foreign Minister Chnoupek conveyed President Husak's and the Czechoslovak leadership's cordial greetings and best wishes to SFRY President Josip Broz Tito and the Yugoslav leadership.

During a long, cordial conversation, views were exchanged on experiences and results in the building of socialist social relations in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Satisfaction was expressed on both sides regarding the positive development to date of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, and the desire to continue to promote them in all fields was stressed. Fadil Hodza briefed Chnoupek on the precongress political activities and on delegate elections, now in progress from the grassroots to the federal level.

Fadil Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, also briefed Foreign Minister Chnoupek on the SFRY's activities in the international field. He called particular attention to the efforts of the nonalined in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension, as well as the efforts of the nonalined movement to maintain its unity and implement the decisions adopted in Colombo. The struggle of the nonalined for peace, equality and security is meeting with universal recognition and respect throughout the world.

On behalf of President Tito and the SFRY Presidency, Fadil Hodza conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the Czechoslovak leadership.

The talks were attended by Nikola Mandic, head of the service for foreign political questions of the SRFY Presidency; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milan Venisnik, the SFRY ambassador to Czechoslovakia; and Miedrag Nikolic, adviser to the SFRY Presidency, on the Yugoslav side; and on the Czechoslovak side by Oldrich Pavlovsky, CSSR ambassador to the SFRY, and Vladimir Cedis, first secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Belgrade.

Meets With Minic 23 Mar

LD231634Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR federal minister of foreign affairs, today held their final talks.

In their exhaustive, open and friendly exchange of views, most attention was paid to current international problems, and in particular the situation in the Middle East, southern Africa and the Horn of Africa. The process of the relaxation of tension and other questions were also discussed.

The need for the relaxation of tension to be extended to all spheres of international life and all regions was indicated.

The two ministers and their colleagues noted that the situation in the Middle East constitutes a very great danger to peace in the world. It was stressed that the solution to the Palestinian problem is the central question in the resolution of the Middle East crisis. Emphasis was given to support for the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Minic and Chnoupek also stressed the need for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Horn of Africa by means of negotiations.

During the talks there was also mention of the activity of the nonalined countries in the context of the forthcoming meetings in Kabul and Belgrade. The participants stressed the great importance of the policy of nonalinement for the stability of peace and the consolidation of the process of the relaxation of tension in the world.

Views were also exchanged on international economic relations, decolonialization in southern Africa and other questions.

Minic and Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed satisfaction with the talks and assessed them as being very important, both from the point of view of bilateral coooeration between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and as regards topical international problems.

Hold Press Conference

LD231640Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Bohuslav Chnoupek, federal minister of foreign affairs for Czechoslovakia, assessed bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia as developing favorably.

At a press conference for foreign and domestic journalists before his departure from Yugoslavia, Chnoupek stated that his visit confirmed the continuity of the constructive and friendly relations between the two socialist countries, which are based on the principles of respect for the specific nature of each country's internal development. The Czechoslovak minister made the point that during the talks both sides expressed the desire to promote cooperation and that both countries have identical views on international problems such as the struggle for peace, the problem of disarmament, the removal of points of crisis and conflict in international relations, and so on. On other international questions the viewpoints of the two countries are very similar.

Chnoupek made a particularly positive appraisal of the development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. He said that the positions which were made clear on the occasion of the meeting between President Tito and Gustav Husak are being realized successfully, and that the recent visits paid by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Czechoslovakia constitute an important contribution to bilateral cooperation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia praises highly the role of the nonalined countries in international relations. He paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its successful organization of the Belgrade meeting of the CSCE and said that at this meeting the most that could be achieved in the present conditions was achieved.

Departs 23 Mar

LD231750Y Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 23, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended today his three-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left here for home.

He was seen off by Milos Minic, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council and secretary for foreign affairs.

Joint Communique Issued

LD231950Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the end of the visit to Yugoslavia by Bohuslav Chnoupek, federal minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, the following joint communique was published in Belgrade this afternoon:

"At the invitation of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, Bohuslav Chnoupek, federal minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, sojourned in Yugoslavia from 21 to 23 March 1978 on an official friendly visit.

"Fadil Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Foreign Minister Chnoupek on separate occasions and held friendly talks with him.

"During his stay Chnoupek visited KRK, Rijeka and Veselin and held talks with Ljubomir Majeric, member of the Fourth Croat Assembly, and representatives of the political, social and economic life of the town of Rijeka.

"Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, federal minister of foreign affairs for the CSSR, carried out a comprehensive exchange of views on the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries and on topical international questions.

"They noted with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations are developing favorably and that cooperation in many spheres, and in particular the economic one, have been further promoted. They underscored the importance of developing new, more substantive forms of economic cooperation and in particular joint undertakings and specialization. Stress was laid on the importance of better mutual acquaintance between the two countries' peoples in the spheres of culture, science, technology, information, tourism and so on.

"The two ministers noted that mutual relations are developing successfully with strict respect for the principles of equality and sovereignty, noninterference and mutual respect for the various paths of socialist development and the peculiarities of the two countries' international positions.

"The vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY and the federal minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR exchanged views on the international situation and informed each other on the foreign policy of their respective countries. They stressed the need to deepen consistently the process of the relaxation of international tension and the consolidation of peace, security, trust and the development of peaceful cooperation in Europe and other parts of the world.

"The ministers agreed that certain positive results have been achieved in the process of the relaxation of international tension, the consolidation of peace and security and the development of international cooperation on an equal footing. At the same time, they indicated the complexity of this development, which is seriously undermined by the emergence of new crisis spots and the existence of many unsolved problems.

"They noted that the arms race constitutes the most serious threat to world peace and security and underlined the need to undertake concrete measures toward disarmament.

"Particular attention was given by the ministers to the problems of security and cooperation in Europe. They felt that the Belgrade meeting confirmed the need for a decisive continuation of the process begun in Helsinki at the CSCE and stressed the importance of its deepening and the consistent, integral implementation of the final act.

"They stressed the significant role played by the socialist countries in the world in the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, strengthening of international security and mankind's social progress.

"They emphasized the important role played by the nonalined countries in world affairs in the struggle for peace and international cooperation based on equality.

"The two ministers expressed great anxiety over the present development of events in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and southern Africa and stressed the need for a peaceful solution to these problems.

"They resolutely condemned the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and Israel's latest aggression against southern Lebanon, which endangers peace and international security. They confirmed that the SFRY and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic resolutely support the struggle of the Palestinian people for their legitimate national rights, for the creation of their own state, and voiced their recognition of and support for the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They stressed the need to convene the Geneva conference on the Middle East as soon as possible with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO as an equal partner.

"The two ministers expressed the conviction that the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, represent a contribution to the further development of friendly relations and the expansion of cooperation beween the SFRY and the CSSR.

"Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, invited Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, to pay an official visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

DETAILS OF MESSAGE TO TITO FROM CAMBODIAN PRESIDENT

LD231750Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG)--The message sent by Khieu Samphan, president of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, to President Tito pertains to certain international issues and bilateral cooperation between Kampuchea and Yugoslavia, said Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezic at a press conference in Belgrade today.

The message emphasizes Democratic Kampuchea's firm commitment to the policy of non-alignment and its interest in further contributing to the proliferation and continual consolidation of the non-aligned movement and its principles, he said. The message, said Kalezic, also presents Kampuchea's views on its dispute with neighbouring Vietnam.

PRC STUDY GROUP MEETS WITH CROATIAN TU LEADER

LD231744Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, March 23 (TANJUG)--A study delegation of the Communist Party of China, on a visit of several days to Yugoslavia, has been in Zagreb since yesterday. During the talks today with the president of the Trade Union Federation of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia and Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Milutin Baltic, the delegation members displayed interest in the course of the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia and its socioeconomic development, especially in self-management and the role of the working class in Yugoslav society.

Baltic informed the Chinese delegation also on the preparations for the 11th Congress of the LCY, laying stress on the place of the League of Communists, trade unions and the Socialist Alliance in Yugoslav society.

The delegation of the Communist Party of China is headed by deputy head of the Department for International Ties attached to the Communist Party of China Central Committee Li I-meng.

VRHOVEC RECEIVED BY TITO PREPARATORY TO ALGERIAN VISIT

LD231644Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Karajorjevo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Josip Vrhovec, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, in Karajorjevo today before the latter's departure for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, where he will present a message from President Tito to Algerian President Houari Boumediene.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Views Israeli Offensive

LD231746Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG)--"It is essential that Israel withdraw urgently and without delay from the Lebanese territory it has occupied by aggression", stated the official Yugoslav press spokesman today in a reference to the situation in south Lebanon.

This Yugoslav position was set out by the spokesman, Mirko Kalezic, at his regular weekly press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. He was replying to a question in reference to the Security Council resolution asking Israel to withdraw unconditionally from the occupied territories and that a UN peace-keeping force be sent to south Lebanon.

Kalezic emphasized that Israel's withdrawal is fundamental and stated: "We see this also as the most important function of the United Nations force".

Views Cubans in Ogaden

LD231748Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG)--Asked to comment on Fidel Castro's speech and the GRANMA's report on Cuban forces participating in the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia, at today's press conference Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary official spokesman Mirko Kalezic recalled the statement of Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Milos Minic on his return from the visit to Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan.

In this statement Milos Minic said, among other things, that it is in the interest of all countries, particularly the nonaligned, to invest every effort to settle their conflicts and disputes peacefully and thus narrow the room for foreign interference and a foreign military presence in nonaligned and neutral countries.

Discusses Austrian Minorities Issue

LD231753Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG)--The preparation of over 30 trials against Carinthian Slovenes who participated in actions aimed to secure the implementation of provisions on bilingual usage in Austria is assessed by Yugoslavia as a measure whose aim is to force the Carinthian minority to accept, at any price, the Austrian law on national groups and their participation in councils envisaged by this law.

This was started today by the Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretariat official spokesman, Mirko Kalezic. In stressing that Yugoslavia will continue to support fully the just struggle of minorities for the realization of their rights guaranteed in the Austrian State Treaty, Yugoslavia also urges the settlement of the minority question through a dialogue between the Austrian Government and the minorities as the only correct road, it was stressed at the regular press conference in Belgrade today.

TRIAL OF 'COMINFORM EMIGREE' PEROVIC BEGINS

LD222105Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2008 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The trial of Mileta Perovic, a Cominform emigree born in Pec in 1923, began today before a bench of five judges of the Belgrade District Court.

The indictment of the Belgrade district public prosecutor charges Perovic with the criminal act of threatening the territorial integrity and independence of the state under Article 101, Paragraph 2 and with a grave criminal act against the people and state under Article 122 in connection with Articles 100 and 117, Paragraph 1 of the criminal code.

The bench decided that the public should be excluded from the main hearing.

POLITIKA: SOVIET TEXTBOOK 'DISTORTION OF HISTORY'

AU221456Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[TANJUG correspondent Sveta Maslesa report]

[Summary] Moscow, 15 March--"Even the latest Soviet textbooks for secondary and higher school students and lecturers contain many appraisals and views about the international communist movement, and especially about Yugoslavia, that are amazing. After the textbook entitled 'The International Essence of Scientific Communism,' which is burdened by many dogmatic concepts, yet another similar book has now gone on sale. This time the book is 'Writings of the History of the Modern International Communist and Workers Movement' by Igor Krivoguz, published by the Moscow Prosveshcheniye Publishing House in 1977." It has been published with the approval and at the recommendation of the administration of schools of the USSR Ministry of Education. As "it is explicitly emphasized in its preface, the book has been written according to 'the latest achievements of Marxist-Leninist historical science' and discusses the basic problems of the modern international communist and workers movement from this scientific viewpoint." Yet even a cursory perusal of the book shows that "many of its appraisals are quite arbitrary and in many instances also very tendentious."

For instance, noting that "'the fraternal cooperation' of the Yugoslav Communist Party with the CPSU and other communist parties was of great importance for Yugoslavia's socialist development in the early postwar years, the author of the book then says the following about Yugoslavia's break with the Cominform: 'The relations between the Yugoslav Communist Party and the international communist movement were disrupted in 1948. From 1949 onward, Yugoslavia was separated from other socialist countries. This made its development and the activity of the Yugoslav Communist Party more difficult. The party congress in 1952 transformed the Yugoslav Communist Party into the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and narrowed down the organizational tasks of communists.'" Making this claim, the author "fails to admit that Yugoslavia's development was made difficult by the economic blockade mounted by the countries that signed the Cominform resolution."

But who was it that "'disrupted' relations" in 1948?

As far as the Cominform's "groundless accusations of the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1948" are concerned, "the author of this book wishes to suggest the conclusion that it was Yugoslavia that was 'guilty' as regards the fact that its relations with other socialist countries were 'disrupted,' that it 'separated' from them, and that, according to this logic of the author, it began a social transformation allegedly in the direction of watering down the role of the communist party in socialist construction."

Even though in another passage the author notes that the Cominform was at times hindered in its decisions by Stalin's personality cult and that this fact was also reflected in the 1948 relations between the Cominform and the Yugoslav Communist Party, this "does not lessen the seriousness of his ungrounded claims about the essence of the dispute between the Cominform and the Yugoslav Communist Party. This is demonstrated among other things by the fact that he develops his own thesis of some kind of a 'Yugoslav self-isolation,' naturally in relation to the socialist countries." In this connection he also notes that after 1949 Yugoslavia "'began to expand its economic and other relations with the capitalist countries'" and introduced a number of "'new forms and methods of economic operations.'" The author also claims that "market relations developed in the economy" and that many peasants' working cooperatives were liquidated.

Pointing out that "'the interests of the further development'" of Yugoslavia required "'a normalization and strengthening of friendly relations with other socialist countries'" and noting that this happened in the 1955-56 period "at the initiative of the CPSU," the author of this textbook, "arbitrarily selecting various quotations, interprets in a onesided manner the normalization of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union within the context of 'the interests of the further development of the Federal people's Republic of Yugoslavia.' He further resorts to simplified quotations taken out of context when he finds it necessary 'to prove' that a certain 'lagging occurred in Yugoslavia in the mid-fifties' or that toward the end of the sixties Yugoslavia 'was confronted by a strengthening of the opposition of the nationalist elements and anti-socialist forces linked with the counterrevolutionary underground.'

"Thus, a Soviet textbook--for the second time in less than a month--expresses mistrust of the socialist transformations in Yugoslavia and presents to secondary and higher school students and their lecturers a distorted picture of the development of Yugoslav socialism. This view of history is covered by the cloak of science, and, what is more, it is even called the latest achievement of science although it is, in essence, the latest distortion of history."

RADIO VIEWS DEBT PROBLEMS OF THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

AU2321111Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] A small step forward--this would be the most concise commentary of the ministerial meeting in Geneva of the UNCTAD Council, which discussed the problem of excessive indebtedness of developing countries. Dragan Colovic discusses this currently important international economic and political problem:

Nearly all developed countries refused to discuss the problem of excessive indebtedness of developing countries as a general, that is, worldwide, international problem. The fact is that they believe that this excessive indebtedness is not really so great and that it can be solved case by case, that is, from country to country on a bilateral basis or within the framework of the so-called clubs of creditors. Naturally, this negatively affects many developing countries because this approach to solving the aforementioned problem places them in an unenviable or rather subordinate position. The fact is that is is well known that in individual negotiations with developing countries the developed countries use their economic and financial superiority to impose various political and other conditions and pressures.

However, not all developed countries think and act in the same manner. Some among them, such as Canada, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, have already initiated the cancellation of debts of the poorest countries. It is interesting that the East European developed countries repeated their views that they are not responsible for the present difficult situation as regards the excessive indebtedness of developing countries and that accordingly they do not consider themselves responsible for solving this situation. On the other hand, these countries, too, just like the Western developed countries, are willing to solve the demands of developing countries on a bilateral basis. Without entering into any analysis of the validity and justification of these arguments, it must be stated that a more active attitude of the East European socialist countries toward this problem, as well as toward other economic problems pressing on developing countries, could only be helpful to these developing countries. But unfortunately this attitude failed to materialize this time.

Summing up, it can be said that the developed countries have been and have remained rigid in their refusal to make any essential concessions to developing countries. At the same time, it must be admitted that a small step forward has been made: a resolution on the problem of debts and development of developing countries was adopted, and thus in a certain manner the need for international action in solving the problem of excessive indebtedness has been recognized. It is only necessary to recall that at the fourth UNCTAD session the developed countries completely refused to discuss this and that now they have pledged that at the fifth UNCTAD session they will report what they have done and what they are still ready to do in solving the problem of excessive indebtedness of developing countries. Let us add in conclusion that some progress is being made even though it is quite slow and very painful.

DJURANOVIC ARRIVES IN KOSOVO FOR 2-DAY VISIT

LD231022Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0814 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Pristina--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, arrived today for a 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In the course of the day Djuranovic will talk to representatives of the Executive Council of the provincial assembly and will visit the "Kosovo" and "Trepca" combines; tomorrow he will visit Prizren and Suva Reka.

Further Report

AU2316342 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] This morning Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, together with the council's members, Gojko Ubiparip and Imer Pulua, arrived for a 2-day visit to Kosovo. Djuranovic discussed the current problems of implementing the policy of quicker development of Kosovo with representatives of the Kosovo Executive Council and the province's economic representatives. Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, and other participants in the talks informed him on these problems. The following is a report by Milisav Milic:

Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, said that, even despite the great results achieved in all spheres of economic and social life, the agreed on policy for the quickest development of the province is not being carried out. According to Nedeljkovic, among other things a slowing down of investment activities, especially in those branches which have the role of the main driving factors of Kosovo's economic development, on the one hand contributes to a further deepening of differences between the levels of development of Kosovo, and the rest of the country as a whole. A low accumulative and reproduction capability and a high rate of indebtedness of the Kosovo economy also have a negative effect on the overall economic trends in the province.

Taking part in the discussion, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, pointed out at the beginning that the pertinent analyses and results confirm the complete justification of the policy of the quickest development of Kosovo. However, it is also a completely correct appraisal to say that the rate of the development thus far has not been such that it could make up for the low level of material development at which Kosovo started its socialist construction. Certain essential differences in the level of development of Kosovo in relation to the country as a whole are not being overcome but are rather becoming even worse. Djuranovic further said:

[Begin Djuranovic recording] I think that what is extraordinarily important for us now is to make a more comprehensive and thorough appraisal of the implementation of the medium-term plan because we are now at a stage at which it is necessary, both for the country as a whole and for each individual republic and province separately, to perceive more completely how far we have progressed in implementing the agreed on policy incorporated in the medium-term plan, to analyze the qualities of development and to see and to perceive how we must progress further in implementing this policy under the new social and economic conditions which are being created and which have been created during the past 2 years of implementing the medium-term plan. [end recording]

Speaking then about the current economic trends, the president of the Federal Executive Council called attention to the negative trends in foreign trade as well as to the fact that the new system-related solutions have not yet been sufficiently applied in practice. Recalling that the rate of development of the undeveloped regions in the first 2 years of the medium-term plan period has been somewhere at the level of the rate of growth of the country as a whole and that this fact alone shows that the policy of accelerated development of these regions and of the quickest development of Kosovo is not being implemented, Djuranovic said that this fact must be separately assessed within the context of the total analysis of economic trends in the country. It is on the basis of a complex analysis that we must determine how, with what measures and by what road we must further advance in implementing this policy. Within this framework it is necessary especially to examine the value of the measures for the quickest development of Kosovo, Veselin Djuranovic said.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS TANJUG CORRESPONDENTS CONFERENCE

LD212104Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2020 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A conference lasting several days of foreign correspondents of TANJUG and other Yugoslav information media ended this afternoon at the Sava center in Belgrade.

During the conference opinions were exchanged on the internal development of Yugoslavia and movements in the world, including the activity of Yugoslavia in international relations. This conference was organized, as in earlier years, by TANJUG in cooperation with the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Federal Committee for Information.

Among those speaking at the conference were Stane Dolanc, Todo Kurtovic, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, Marin Cetinic, Milos Minic, Dr Berislav Sefer, Muhamed Berberovic, Marjan Rozic, and others, as well as some tens of foreign correspondents.

CROATIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CULTURE

LD222110Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--The Central Committee of the Croatian League of Communists met in a plenary session today for "serious criticial analysis of the sociopolitical, organizational-institutional, ideopolitical and creative aspects of the self-managing transformation of culture in this republic." In this context the plenum will assess the social role, ideological influence and actional capacity in this area of organized socialist forces, especially the League of Communists.

The plenum, the 16th, which is chaired by Milka Planinc, is being held in the Great Hall of the sociopolitical organization's building, and has been in preparation for several months.

Ivica Racan, member of the Executive Committee, stressed in his extensive introductory report that there is today a real need and also favorable ideological and social conditions "for us to look at culture in all its complexity."

Speaking of the need to overcome the traditional concept of culture as a separate sector of social work and life, Racan said that "no segment of social work can any longer represent an autonomous sector which is not creatively integrated into the development of the overall productive forces of society and the strengthening of the social power of the working class."

The processes which have hitherto taken place in the transformation of culture "have seriously undermined the foundations of the traditional etatist-Maecenas-like position toward culture and have called into question many tangible interests and old positions," Racan said. He stressed that at the same time broad opportunities are being created for creative cultural workers to make an equal contribution to the material and spiritual progress of society on new and uniform socioeconomic bases.

Speaking of the public information media and their exceptionally strong influence on the formation of social consciousness, Racan said that, although it increases certain problems separately from other problems of life, "a sectorial approach to culture and an adherence to so-called traditional cultural activities are still very clearly in evidence, and the problems of the everyday life style and content of life of the broad strate of working people are neglected."

Racan stressed that the League of Communists' attitude toward national cultures is clear and consistent and the League supports the all-round development and affirmation of national freedoms and equality. However, where nationalism is concerned, he continued, the adherents of nationalism resist the concept of culture as an organic part of associated labor. It is not enough to say today that nationalism has been abolished from the political scene, for in the sphere of culture the activity of various ideological and nationalist forces is in evidence.

"In assessing the danger of nationalism, one must always bear in mind that it is not only present in culture, that its real manifestation cannot be reduced solely to its evident forms, that nationalism is disposed to adaptation, and that there are precisely in culture opportunities for its concealed but nevertheless organized existence, for its inconspicuous but effective appearance.

Concluding the debate, Milka Planinc, chairman of the Central Committee, said that it was generally assessed that the session had achieved the tasks set and that during the debate certain positions of the Central Committee in this sphere had been yet more firmly consolidated.

SERBIAN LEAGUE TO HOLD EIGHTH CONGRESS 29-31 MAY

AU212119Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Dusan Nikolic report]

[Summary] "At its session in Belgrade today the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia considered and adopted the draft foundations for the resolution of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia.

"Dr Sarko Papic, member of the Executive Committee, delivered the introductory report. The Presidium also adopted the draft decision that the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia will be held in Belgrade from 29 to 31 May. The proposed agenda for the forthcoming congress was adopted." Dusan Nikolic reports:

During the precongress discussion of the draft foundations for the resolution of the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia, members and organizations of the League "must critically and creatively consider their own work and review the results achieved and the situation in their own communities and thus concretely contribute to determining not only their own work programs but also the tasks and views of the League of Communists of Serbia as a whole. All the results achieved and the trust and support enjoyed by the League of Communists among the broadest masses of the people, Zarko Papic said, prove that we are on the right road of building socialist self-management, and they represent the foundations for our future actions and tasks." Papic further said:

[Begin Papic recording] The forthcoming congresses will be "a further step in strengthening the unity of the League of Communists and of all socialist forces of our society. The primary and objectively required directions for action of the League of Communists in the coming period must be aimed at preparing all subjective forces and primarily the League of Communists for their activities as the internal driving force of the self-managing system, at building up and preparing all institutions of our political system, and at expressing and developing, in an organized manner and with self-management activity, the initiative and the socialist convictions of the masses of the working people and citizens. These directions for action are a consistent and logical continuation of the policy determined by the 10th LCY Congress" and fully reflect the continuity of the revolutionary actions of the League of Communists and its creative force.

"It is necessary to work out the methods of activity of the League of Communists and adapt its role to conditions to insure that" in its everyday practice and in close linkage with the working people "it will participate in all self-managing organs and organizations and will be always present wherever the self-managing and political activities of the masses of the people take place. This method of organization and activity of the League of Communists represents a decisive condition for the successful functioning of the self-managing system as a whole, for the fulfillment of the decisive role of the working class and for the strengthening of the leading and cohesive role of the League of Communists in our society." [end recording]

Creative implementation of the principle of democratic centralism and further development of the ideological-political and Marxist education system are of special importance for the ideological-political and action unity of the League of Communists. Continuing his speech, "Papic emphasized that the task of broadening the ideological front of the League of Communists and the socialist forces of our society is very important for the ideological struggle of the League of Communists against all forms of liberalist, dogmatist and nationalist activity and their promoters. What is particularly important in this respect is a consistent struggle for the self-managing transformation of culture, science, education and information." The forthcoming congresses must precisely determine the tasks of the League of Communists in further developing the delegate system as a whole. "In conclusion, Zarko Papic also discussed the tasks of the League of Communists in developing international relations, the socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the tasks of the League of Communists in international relations."

Following their adoption by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, the draft foundations for the resolution of the League's eighth congress will be submitted to public discussion.

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